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ABSTRACT

This is the eleventh of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in reading, writing, and translating texts written in Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the 12 lessons include dialogues and exercises in reading, writing, and translation. The emphasis of the course is on military science, but other topics include important cities, world geography, Chinese history, and Sun Yat-Sen. (JB)

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CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

VOLUME XI
LESSONS 108-119

ED184322

NOVEMBER 1965

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CHINESE-MANDARIN
BASIC COURSE

Volume XI
Lessons 108-119

November 1965

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PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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第一零八課

中國的重要城市

黃:今天請您講一講在商業上,經濟上,中國重要的城市.

張:我們先講上海吧.上海不但是中國的商業中心,也是一個遠東商業中心.

黃:上海是一個中國最大的商港.一定有很多商船進出吧.

張:商港可以容納(nà)很多船,可以容納(nà)到四十萬噸(dwūn)以上.就是二千噸(dwūn)到一萬噸(dwūn)左右的船,同時可以停泊(bwò)七十艘(sǒu)左右.

黃:上海一定是全國航運的樞(shū)紐(nyǒu)了.

張:對了.因為上海正在長江(Jyāng)的出口,長江(Jyāng)是中國最長的江(Jyāng),可以通到漢(Hàn)口,一直到重慶(Chìng),還有別的地方.

黃:在鐵路方面呢?

張:有京(Jīng)滬(Hù),淞(Sūng)滬(Hù),滬(Hù)杭(Háng)鐵路.是我們中國最重要的鐵路交通.

黃:上海離歐(Ōu)洲(Jōu)跟美洲(Jōu)的航程怎麼樣?

張:差不多一樣.所以在航運上地位最適(shr̀)中.

黄：歐洲(Ōu Jōu)，美洲(Jōu)各地方跟中國商業的關係，上海就佔了第一重要的地位了。

張：對了。所以上海金融(yúng)勢力可以支配(jr̄ pài)全中國。中國跟外國的銀行在上海最多。

黄：上海除了這些情形以外，還有甚麽是很重要的？

張：上海也是中國工業中心。工廠(chǎng)不少。產(chǎn)量也是很大。上海也是全國教育(yù)出版(bǎn)的中心。

黄：上海工商業這麽發達(dá)，人口也一定很多吧。

張：對了。因為上海人口很多，所以跟紐約(Nyǒu Ywē)一樣，房子都向空間發展。

黄：在上海以北，有甚麽商業上，經濟上，很重要的城市？

張：北方第一大商港是天津(Jīng)。天津(Jīng)商業的範(fàn)圍(wéi)很大。除了上海，没有別的華北城市比得上它(tā)*。

黄：進出口一定也很發達(dá)吧。

張：對了。出口的地毯(tǎn)在世界上是很有名的。

黄：在東北有甚麽重要的城市？

張：我就說一個吧。瀋陽(Shěn Yáng)也是全國最大城市的

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*它 tā: it (New term)

一個.

黃:為甚麼瀋陽(Shěn Yáng)是一個重要的城市?

張:因為瀋陽(Shěn Yáng)是東北政治,軍事,經濟,文化的中心.

黃:在那兒商業工業很發達(dá)麼?

張:工廠很多.中國有名的瀋陽(Shěn Yáng)兵工廠(chǎng)就在那兒.農產(chǎn)也豐富(fɛng fù)極了.

黃:請你說幾個中國風景很美的地方吧.

張:中國地方那麼大,美的地方多極了.可是最有名的地方可以算是杭州(Háng Jōu)的西湖(Hú).

黃:請你說一說吧.

張:杭州(Háng Jōu)在一一二九年宋朝(Sùng Cháu)的時候是一個首(Shǒu)都.現在是浙江(Jè Jyāng)省的省會.出產(chǎn)很多東西,特別是絲(sž).杭州(Háng Jōu)的西湖(Hú)風景好,是因為有湖(hú),山,江(jyāng),海,集合在一個地方.一年四季(jì)的風景不同.

黃:到那兒去玩的人一定很多吧.

張:多極了.在中國文學上常常說到西湖(Hú)的美.不少人到那兒去畫畫兒.

黃:聽說桂林(Gwèi Lín)的風景也不錯.

張:對了 Gwèi Lín 桂林 文化發 dá 達 也很早.城是用白 shŕ 石 頭建築的.非常 jyān gù 堅固. Gwèi Lín 桂林 城内外都有樣子很奇怪的山,奇怪的山 dùng 洞.

黄: Gwèi Lín 桂林 有山有没有水?

張:當然有水也美極了.有一條 jyāng 江 叫 Gwèi Jyāng 桂江. 水流得很快,船在 jyāng 江 上走危險極了.可是 jyāng 江 的兩 àn 岸 都是很高的山 fēng 峯,樣子很奇怪,有的像馬,甚麼的.風景好像畫兒 shr̀ 似 的.

黄:我聽說 jyāng 江 西省有一個有名的山.中國人跟外國人常在夏天的時候到那兒去住.那個山叫甚麼名字?

張:我想是 lú 廬 山吧. lú 廬 山美極了.山有一千五百公尺高.三面都是水.山上有九個山 fēng 峯.山上甚麼地方都有水,樹多極了.最特别的是 yún tsai 雲彩.天天常有 yún tsai 雲彩,有時候看得見東西,有時候看不見東西,人叫這風景作" yún 雲 海",真美.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Important Cities of China

Hwáng: Please tell me something about cities in China that are important both commercially and economically.

Jāng: Let us talk about Shanghai first. Shanghai is not only the center of commerce in China but also the center of commerce in the Far East.

Hwáng: Shanghai is the largest seaport of China. There must be a very large number of ships coming in and going out.

Jāng: That port can accommodate very many ships, the total capacity amounting to over 400,000 tons. As many as 70 ships varying from 2000 tons to 10,000 tons can dock there at the same time.

Hwáng: Shanghai certainly must be the national shipping center.

Jāng: That is correct. The outlet of the Yangtze River into the ocean is at Shanghai. It is the longest river in China and directly empties into the ocean. The other end reaches Chungking (Chúng-chìng) and other places.

Hwáng: How about railways?

Jāng: There are the Nanking-Shanghai railway, Wusung-Shanghai railway, and the Shanghai-Hangchow railway. These are the most important of China's railway transportation.

Hwáng: How far are the navigational routes from Europe and American to Shanghai?

Jāng: They are almost the same. So it is the most appropriate center for navigation.

Hwáng: As far as China's trade relations with Europe and America are concerned, Shanghai occupies first place.

Jāng: That is correct. Therefore, the financial influence of Shanghai can dominate the whole of China. Most of the Chinese and American banks are located in Shanghai.

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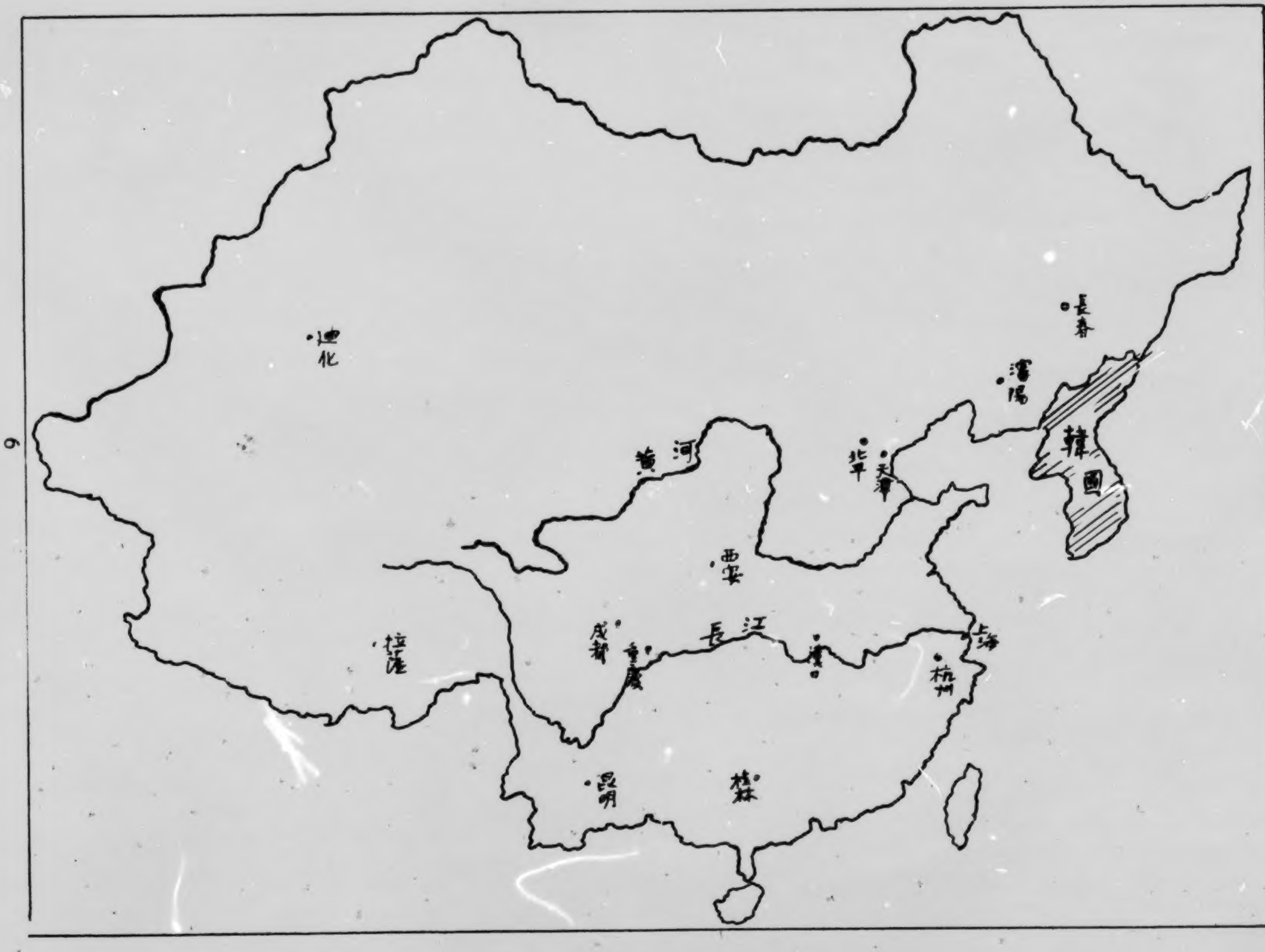
迪化
長春
瀋陽
北平
天津
黃河
韓國
西安
長江
成都
重慶
漢口
上海
杭州
拉薩
昆明
桂林

Hwáng: In addition to the above, is Shanghai important in any other way?

Jāng: Shanghai is also the industrial center of China. There are quite a few factories, and production here is also abundant. It is also the center of education and publication.

Hwáng: Since industry and commerce are so well-developed, there must also be a big population.

Jāng: Yes, since Shanghai has a very big population, as in New York, it is expanding skyward.

Hwáng: To the North of Shanghai, are there any commercially and economically important cities?

Jāng: The number one seaport in North China is Tientsin. The scope of commerce in Tientsin is very large. Besides Shanghai no other city can match it.

Hwáng: Import-export trade must be also very well developed.

Jāng: Yes, its export of carpet is world-famous.

Hwáng: What are the important cities in the Northeast?

Jāng: Let me mention one. Mukden is also one of the biggest cities in the nation.

Hwáng: Why is Mukden an important city?

Jāng: Because Mukden is the political, economical, and cultural center of the Northeast.

Hwáng: Are commerce and industry very well developed there?

Jāng: There are many factories. The well-known Chinese Mukden Arsenal is located there. Mukden's agricultural products are also very abundant.

Hwáng: Please mention a few scenic spots in China.

Jāng: In the broad expanse of China, there are very many beautiful places, but the most famous of these is the West Lake in Hangchow.

Hwáng: Please describe it a little.

Jāng: Hangchow was the capital of the Sung Dynasty in 1129. It is the provincial capital of Chekiang at the present time. It has many products, particularly silk.

L.108 The scenery of West Lake in Hangchow is very beautiful because a lake, many hills, rivers, and the ocean are all located in its vicinity. Each season has its own beauty.

Hwáng: There must be lots of people going there.

Jāng: Very many. Chinese literature often describes the beauty of the West Lake. Lots of people go there to paint the scenery.

Hwáng: It is said the scenery in Kwei-Lin is also quite pretty.

Jāng: Yes, the culture in Kwei-Lin also developed quite early. The city wall was built with white stone, and is extremely sturdy. Inside, as well as outside, the city of Kwei-Lin there are odd-looking hills and caves.

Hwáng: Kwei-Lin has hills, does it also have rivers?

Jāng: Naturally. Its river is also beautiful. There is a river called "Kwei River". Its flow is rapid and it is very dangerous to sail on it. Both of its banks are high cliffs. The appearance is very odd. Some look like horses and other objects. The scenery looks like a painting.

Hwáng: I heard that there is a famous mountain where Chinese and foreigners often spend the summer. What is its name?

Jāng: I think it is the Lu Mountain (Lú Shān). It is extremely beautiful. It is about 1500 meters high, surrounded on three sides by water. There are nine cliffs. Water can be found everywhere on the mountain. It is covered with a lot of trees. Especially unique are the clouds. It is cloudy most of the time. Sometimes the view is clear and sometimes not. It is generally called the "sea of clouds" and is really pretty.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

1.	àn	岸	N:	shore, bank
1 .1	shàngàn	上岸	VO:	to go on shore
1 .2	ànshang	岸上	PW:	on the shore
2.	bùtúng	不同	SV:	be different
3.	chǎnlyàng	產量	N:	production capacity
4.	chūbǎn	出版	V:	publish
5.	chywánggwó	全國	N:	the entire nation
6.	gūngchǎng	工廠	N:	factory
7.	hángchéng	航程	N:	route (navigational)
8.	hángyùn	航運	N:	shipping (ocean and river)
9.	jì	季	N:	season
10.	jīnyúng	金融	N:	currency; the money market
11.	jr̄pèi	支配	V:	distribute; control
12.	jyāngù	堅固	SV:	be firm, be strong, be hard
13.	jyàuyù	教育	V/N:	educate/ education
14.	kūngjyān	空間	N:	space (as opposed to time)
15.	rúngnà	容納	V:	hold, contain, accommodate
16.	shānggǎng	商港	N:	treaty port
17.	sōu	艘	M:	measure for ships
18.	sz̄	絲	N:	silk
19.	shūnyǒu	樞紐	N:	the nerve center of a machine; the centre

20.	tíngbwò	停泊	V:	(anchor) dock
21.	túngshŕ	同時	A:	at the same time
22.	wénsywé	文學	N:	literature
22.1	wénsywéshang	文學上	A:	in the field of literature
22.2	(N)-shang		P:	(noun adverbial suffix)
23.	yúntsǎi	雲彩	N:	cloud

Notes

1.	Chángjyāng	長江	PW:	Yangtze River
2.	Gwèilín	桂林	PW:	Kueilin
3.	Hángjōu	杭州	PW:	Hangchow
4.	Hù-Háng	滬杭	PW:	Shanghai-Hangchow
5.	Jīng-Hù	京滬	PW:	Nanking-Shanghai
6.	Lúshān	廬山	PW:	Lushan
7.	Měijōu	美洲	PW:	American Continent
8.	Oūjōu	歐洲	PW:	Europe
9.	Shěnyáng	瀋陽	PW:	Mukden
10.	Sùngcháu	宋朝	N:	Sung Dynasty
11.	Sūng-Hù	淞滬	PW:	Wusung-Shanghai
12.	Syīhú	西湖	PW:	West Lake
13.	Tyānjīn	天津	PW:	Tientsin

生詞練習

1. a. 水手都希望上岸(àn)以後,好好兒的玩兒玩兒.

b. 岸(àn)上的酒館兒聽說水手要上岸(àn)了都很高興.

2. 南部的天氣跟北部的不同.

3. 今年這個工廠(chǎng)的產(chǎn)量比去年增(dzeng)加了一倍.

4. 他作的那本書,出版(bǎn)以後賣了很多.

5. 每年七月四號美國全國各地方都紀(jì)念他們這個獨(dú)立(lì)的日子

6. 那個工廠(chǎng)造的汽車又好又便宜(yí).

7. 從舊金山到香港的航程跟舊金山到上海的航程差不多.

8. 英,美兩國是世界上航運最發達(dá)的國家.

9. 現在不是雨季(jì)天天晴(cháng)天所以很舒(shū)服.

10. 中國的金融(rúng)情形一直就很差,特別是第

二次世界大戰的時候.

11. 國家的金融(rúng)常受戰爭的支配(jr̄pèi).

12. 教育(yù)發達(dá)的國家,在別的方面一定也不壞.

13. 時間跟空間對於工商業的發展有非常重要的關係.

14. 這個醫院太小,容納(nà)不了五百病人.

15. 從前上海是遠東最大的商港.

16. 中國海軍沒有多少艘(sōu)艦(jyàn)艇(tǐng).

17. 從前中國出口最多的東西是絲.

18. 你可以說香港是遠東航運的樞(shū)紐(nyǒu).

19. 大船不能靠近這個碼頭,得停泊(bwò)在離碼頭比較遠的地方.

20. 他一個人不能同時到兩個地方去,所以請你替他去一個地方.

21. 從文學上看,新出版(bǎn)的那本書應當佔一些的地位.

22. 太陽落的時候，雲彩常常很紅很好看，

lwò yúnchai

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 今天這一課講的是什麼？
2. 上海在那方面是中國最主要的城市？
3. 上海不但是中國的商業中心，也是什麼地方的商業中心？
4. 上海是中國最大的商港，可以容納多少噸的船？
5. 可以同時停泊多少隻船？
6. 上海是全國航運的樞紐麼？為什麼？
7. 中國最重要的鉄路是那幾條？
8. 上海離歐洲跟美洲的航程，是不是差不多一樣？
9. 因為上海对外商業關係的地位，那麼什麼势力可以支配全中國？
10. 上海什麼樣的金融机構最多？
11. 上海除了是商業和經濟的中心以外还是什麼中心？

12. 因為工業的發展，上海的人口也最多麽？

13. 上海的房子因為人口很多，多半向那方面發展？

14. 上海以北有什麽商業上經濟上很重要的城市？

15. 天津的進出口是不是也很發達？出口的東西什麽最有名？

16. 東北有什麽大都市？

17. 為什麽瀋陽是一個大城市？

18. 瀋陽的工業、農業也都很發達麽？有什麽工業？

19. 中國風景美的地方很多，可是那兒最有名？

20. 請你隨便說幾種關於杭州的事

21. 中國西南風景最有名的城叫什麽？

22. 請你隨便說幾件關於桂林的事

23. 中國東南有一座山，春天的時候很多中國人外國人到那兒去，那座山叫什麽？

24. 請你隨便說幾件關於廬山的事。

25. 你手裡拿的那本書是什麼時候出版的？

26. 美國商業經濟的樞紐最大的在那兒？

27. 現在是那季？

28. 這間屋子最多容納得下多少人？

29. 你覺得教育問題是一個很重要的問題麼？為什麼？

30. 美國对歐洲，亞洲的航運很發達麼？

31. 你对中國的文學有興趣麼？為什麼？

32. 這種房子比木頭造的更堅固麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The weather in San Francisco is different from that of New York.

2. This factory's production is much greater during the cold season.

3. Most American books are published in New York.

4. There are over 2,000 workers in that factory. Most of them are men.

5. One of the routes of that steamship company passes through Tokyo.

6. What does the United States export that is needed by Asian countries?

7. In the whole nation there is only one college that teaches dentistry.

8. River and ocean shipping is very convenient in China.

9. The rainy season has just passed. From now on we shall have good weather.

10. The money in his family is controlled by his wife, not by him.

11. There are many beautiful trees along the shores of that lake.

12. The city wall is built with stone. It is very strong and firm.

13. He has three large ships and four small ones.

14. Silk is very comfortable (to wear) in the summertime. But it is expensive.

15. He will visit his family at the time he visits Shanghai.

16. That ship is so big that it has to be anchored in the middle of the harbor.

17. If you see dark clouds you had better run for home.

18. The dock can accommodate twenty ships at the same time.

19. Education is most important during the early years of a man's life.

20. New York is the nerve center of United States business activities.

21. The first treaty ports were opened in the 19th century in China.

22. Literature can be just as interesting as any other subject of study.

23. This box can hold almost 1,000 coins.

24. We must pay a great deal attention to the money market when we do business.

25. He did not know how to distribute the money that belongs to the four of them.

V. Reading

A.

國語四聲

中文一共有四萬個字,可是國語只有四百三十個字音,平均每個字音有一百個字.每一個字音又分成四聲,於是同音同聲的字就減少到差不多二十五個字.四聲的「聲」是一個音的高低.把一個音念的高一點兒,念的低一點兒,在有些語言沒甚麼關係,可是在中文一個字音的高低造成不同的意思.比方說 shēng 升 是升旗, shéng 繩 是繩 swò 索, shěng 省 是省錢, shèng 聖 是聖經.四聲是中國字發音的一部分,一定要說的很準.

同音同聲的字雖然減少到平均二十五個,可是還是太多.人說「yíyè」不知道是「一夜」還是「一頁」.這麼說來中國話好像很難似的;其實我們說話不就單說一兩個字的,所以這種情形很少發生.

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國語的四聲是：陰平（第一聲），陽平（第二聲），上聲（第三聲），去聲（第四聲）。四聲當中只有陰平是一條直線，別的都是升高降低的。不懂中文的聽起來，好像唱歌似的。

B. 句子

（一）升旗的時候，應當向國旗舉手$\overset{\text{jìng}}{\text{敬}}$禮。

（二）天陰了，像要下雨似的。命令他們別出去。

（三）登陸的時候，有空軍的掩護，可以減少傷$\overset{\text{wáng}}{\text{亡}}$。

（四）他畢業，最好送他一本聖經；又經濟又有用。

（五）報告的第一頁是關於雙方繼續派兵的消息。

（六）一位廣播員說，國民黨領導人民推翻滿清政府。

（七）每人帶着一條繩，跟別的工具，去作了一次$\overset{\text{pá}}{\text{爬}}$山的訓練。

八 中國有一句俗話的意思是，兩個相爭，第三個人得到好$\overset{\text{chù}}{\text{處}}$。

（九）翻譯官到海邊兒$\overset{\text{shài}}{\text{曬}}$太陽去了。現在翻譯的

工作屬於誰管?

(十)他的腦子有毛病麼?他為甚麼叫我舉例解釋「燒飯」是甚麼意思?

Note:

*1 上 shǎng BF: 上聲 means low rising tone

C. Characters (Nos.706-713)

706.	減	jyǎn	V: to diminish, to reduce, to decrease	減少	to reduce; less
707.	升	shēng	BF: to ascend, promotion arise	升旗	to hoist a flag
708.	繩 (縄)	shéng	N: string, cord, rope	繩 swǒ	rope
709.	聖	shèng	BF: Holy, sacred	聖經	The Bible
710.	頁	yè	M: page, a leaf	第一頁 上一頁 下一頁 這一頁	the first page last page next page this page
711.	似	shr̀ (sz̀)	M.A. (only used in 好像 or 像....似的 combination)	(好)像....似的	like
712.	陰 陰	yīn	SV/N: shade, dark cloudy/ female principle in nature (opposite of 陽)	陰天	cloudy day or weather

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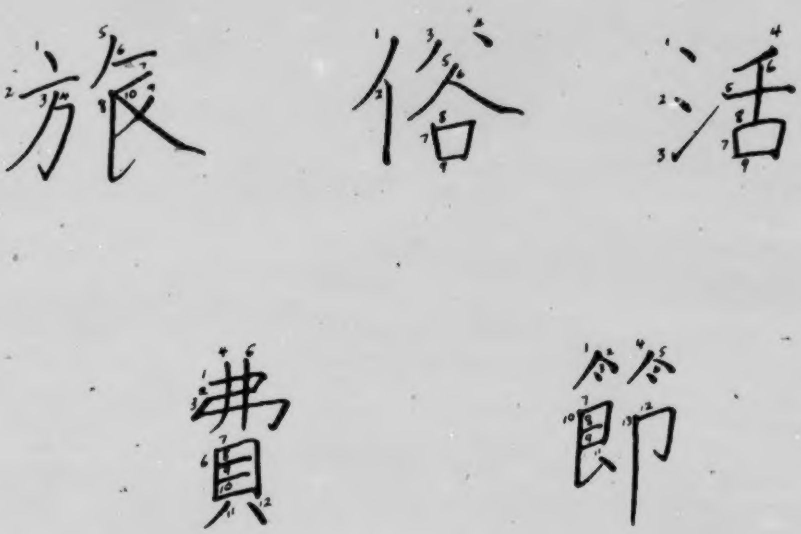
713. 陽 yáng N: male principle in nature 太陽 sun

(opposite of 陰)

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 446-470)



B. Radicals

1. 方 (square, 70) as in: 旅
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 俗
3. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 活
4. 貝 (chell, 154) as in: 費
5. ⺮ (bamboo, 118) as in: 節

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

1. Exercise on finals i, in and ing:

Yale		W-G	
With Initials	Without Initials	With Initials	Without Initials
-i	yi	-i	i
-in	yin	-in	yin
-ing	ying	-ing	ying

Finals in the Yale system are generally spelled the same whether they occur as complete words or as finals. These three are exceptions to the rule.

2. Write down the W-G equivalents:

bi
chi
di
ji
li
mi
ni
pi
syi
ti
yi

bin
chin
jin
lin
min
nin
pin
syin
yin

bing
ching
ding
jing
ling
ming
ning
ping
sying
ting
ying

3. The instructor will utter these sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems on the back of this sheet.

4. Review all the sounds introduced in the previous lesson by asking students to write them down in both systems.

第一百零(líng)九課

第一部 對話

張排長給王連長報告他那排
過河攻擊的經過.

張: 連長,我現在給您報告這次攻擊的情形.

王: 你們回來了,真好.弟兄(syūng)們都回來了麼?

張: 這次就有兩個弟兄(syūng)死了.受傷的七個.人員損(swǔn)失(shr)不算多.

王: 你這排是甚麼時候到的河那邊兒?過河的情形都好吧.

張: 我們昨天晚上十點半開始過河,三十分鐘以後就到了河那邊兒.

王: 河那邊兒的地形怎麼樣?

張: 我們到了河那邊兒沿(yán)着河的地方很平,

可是在河的左邊兒跟右邊兒都有一
座小山.

王: 那兩座小山上有沒有敵人?

syìng kwēi　chǎn
張: 幸虧沒有.要是有共產黨的兵,我們的
tsè yì　bàu lù
側翼就完全暴露了.

王: 你派人去佔領那座小山了麼?

bān
張: 我派第一步槍班去佔領左邊那座小
bān
山,又派第二步槍班去佔領右邊的那
座小山,很快的就都被我們佔領了.

bān　li
王: 第三步槍班是不是立刻開始正面攻
擊了呢?

bān
張: 我們一過河除了重兵器班在河邊挖
sàn　kēng　yǎn
了很多散兵坑跟掩體以外,另外的三
bān　lì
個步槍班都立刻出去攻擊.

王: 敵人的陣地離河有多少碼?路上有沒
dzǔ jywé
有道路阻絕?

張: 敵人陣地前頭有鐵絲網,離河才五百
dzǔ jywé
碼.從鐵絲網到河沒有道路阻絕.

王: 破(Pwò)壞敵人的鐵絲網不太麻(má)煩(fán)吧?

張: 不太麻(má)煩(fán).第三步槍班(bān)帶了很多鉗(chyán)子.弟兄(syūng)們爬(pá)着前進到了鐵絲網邊上,用鉗(chyán)子一會兒就把鐵絲網破(pwò)壞了.

王: 敵人鐵絲網後頭沒有雷(léi)區麼?

張: 有的.他們的雷(léi)區有不少殺傷雷(léi).我們過去的時候,有幾個弟兄(syūng)們踩(tsǎi)着地雷(léi),地雷(léi)就爆炸了.

王: 我們的弟兄(syūng)們都是在雷(léi)區受傷的麼?

張: 兩個弟兄(syūng)立(lì)刻就死了.有五個弟兄(syūng)是在雷(léi)區受傷的.幸(syìng)虧(kwēi)救護兵立(lì)刻給他們救護,把傷口包上,担(dān)架兵就把他們送回來了.

王: 那個時候你的側(tsè)翼(yì)怎麼樣?敵人一定開始逆(nì)襲(syí)了吧.

張: 敵人一知道我們佔領了那兩座小山,他們一邊用一連人逆(nì)襲(syí).

王: 敵人比我們多十幾倍.你側翼(tsèyì)那兩班(bān)

人防守的住麼?

張: 幸虧(Syìng kwēi)那兩座小山的地形很特別.容易防守,不容易攻擊.他們攻擊了二十分鐘,人員損失(swǔn shr̄)很大,也沒把我們那兩班(bān)人消滅(myè).

王: 他們沒有迂迴(yú hwéi)運動的戰術麼?

張: 他們是那麼做的.幸虧(Syìng kwēi)我們的重兵器班(bān)用三點五英寸的火箭筒(jyàn tǔng)打他們所以他們過不來.

王: 你現在給我說一說敵人防禦陣地的情形.我要給參謀長報告.

張: 敵人在河那邊的防禦陣地是防禦戰車的,所以有很多防禦戰車雷(léi)跟防戰車壕(háu).他們壕溝(háu gōu)裏的炮多半是防禦戰車的炮.口徑(jìng)都很大.好像他們壕溝(háu gōu)後頭,有幾輛偽(lyǎng wěi)裝好的戰車.可能也是預備打我們戰車用的.

王: 敵人的兵種跟指派番(fān)號都知道了吧?

張: 兵種是知道了.都是步兵炮兵跟裝甲(Jyǎ)部隊.番(fān)號沒法子知道.

王: 好.你這次任務完成,我想司(sz)令部一定很滿意.

張: 我們這次攻擊以後,我才發現沒有預備隊很吃虧(kwēi).下次再有這樣的攻擊,得有預備隊,為的是危險的時候可以增(dzēng)援(ywán).

王: 你說的很對.下次攻擊得注意這個問題.

張: 這次過河以後,我沒派斥(chì)候出去偵(jēn)察,後來吃了一點虧(kwēi),我下次也得注意這一點.

王: 多打一次仗,多一次經驗.我們每次都學了不少戰略(lywè)戰術上的經驗.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Platoon Leader Jāng reported to Company Commander Wáng about his platoon's crossing the river and the attack.

Jāng:	Company Commander, may I report to you about our attack?
Wáng:	It is really good that you are back. Are all your men back?
Jāng:	This time we lost two men, seven were wounded. The casualities cannot be considered as heavy.
Wáng:	When did your platoon arrive on the other side of the river? No problem while crossing the river, I presume.
Jāng:	We started crossing the river at 22:30. We reached the other side of the river in 30 minutes.
Wáng:	How is the terrain on the other side of the river?
Jāng:	The land on the other side, along the river is flat. There is a small hill on the left side and a small hill on the right.
Wáng:	Were there any enemy troops on those hills?
Jāng:	Fortunately not. If there had been Communist soldiers, our flanks would have been exposed.
Wáng:	Did you send troops to occupy those hills?
Jāng:	I sent the first infantry squad to occupy the left hill and the second infantry squad to occupy the right hill. We occupied both of them in no time.
Wáng:	Did the third infantry squad start making a frontal attack immediately?
Jāng:	As soon as we crossed the river, beside the heavy weapons squad's digging foxholes and emplacements along the river, the other three infantry squads set out to attack immediately.
Wáng:	How many yards is the enemy position from the river?
Jāng:	It is about 500 yards from the barbedwire entanglements.

in front of the enemy position to the river. There were no road blocks.

Wáng: Was there any trouble destroying enemy barbed wire entanglements?

Jāng: It wasn't very bad. The third infantry squad took a lot of cutters, crawled to the enemy entanglements, and cut the barbed wires in a short time.

Wáng: Was there a mine field behind the barbed wire entanglements?

Jāng: Yes. There were many anti-personnel mines in their mine field. After we crossed, some of our men stepped on the mines; the mines exploded.

Wáng: Were our men all wounded in the mine field?

Jāng: Two men died instantly. Five men were wounded in the mine field. Fortunately, the medic wrapped their wounds quickly, and the stretcher bearers took them to the rear.

Wāng: How were your flanks at that time? The enemy must have counter-attacked.

Jāng: As soon as the enemy knew that we had taken the small hills, they used one company on each flank to counterattack us.

Wáng: The enemy had ten times our troops; how did your two platoons on the flanks hold their positions?

Jāng: Fortunately the terrain of the small hills was unique. It was easy to defend but not easy to attack. They attacked us for 20 minutes. They had heavy casualities, and were unable to annihilate our two platoons.

Wáng: Did they use tactics like the turning movements.

Jāng: They did. Fortunately our heavy weapons squad used 3.5 rocket launchers against them; therefore they could not come over.

Wáng: Please tell me how the enemy defense position was placed, so that I can brief the chief of staff.

Jāng: The enemy defense, on the other side of the river, was against tanks. Therefore there were anti-tank mines and anti-tank ditches. Most of the guns in the trench were antitank guns.

The muzzles were all large. It seemed that they had some tanks camouflaged in the trench. It is possible that they had been prepared to fight our tanks.

Wáng: Did you know the enemy arms and their designation?

Jāng: We know the arms. They had infantry, artillery, and armored troops. As to their designation, we have no way of knowing.

Wáng: Excellent. I think Headquarters will certainly be very satisfied with your accomplishments on the mission.

Jāng: After the attack we found that we did not have any reserve troops. Next time we will have to have reserves. In case of emergency, they can be used as reinforcements.

Wáng: You are right. Next time we make an attack, we will have to be alert to this problem.

Jāng: After we crossed the river, I did not send scouts to reconnoiter. We were at a little disadvantage. Next time we will have to be alert for this also.

Wáng: We gain experience after each battle. We learn a great deal about tactics and strategy from each battle.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

24.	bāu	包	V:	wrap (up)
25.	bīngjǔng	兵種	N:	arm (mil)
26.	chr̀hòu	斥候	N:	scout (mil)
27.	chyánjìn	前進	V/N:	advance
28.	dānjyàbīng	担架兵	N:	litter bearer
28.1	dānjyà	担架	N:	litter
29.	dàulùdzǔjywé	道路阻絶	N:	road block
30.	dzēngywán	增援	V/N:	reinforce, reinforcement
31.	gùngchǎndǎng	共產黨	N:	Communist Party,Communist
31.1	gùngchǎnjǔyì	共產主義	N:	Communism
31.2	Jūnggùng	中共	N:	Chinese Communist
32.	jr̄ywán	支援	V/N:	support
32.1	jr̄ywánbùdwèi	支援部隊	N:	supporting unit
33.	jřpàifānhàu	指派番號	N:	designate
34.	jǔyàu	主要	SV:	major, main
35.	jyòuhùbīng	救護兵	N:	aid man
35 .1	jyòuhù	救護	V:	give aid
36.	shāshāngléi	殺傷雷	N:	antipersonnel mine
36 .1	shāshāngléichyū	殺傷雷區	N:	antipersonnel mine area
37.	sànbīngkēng	散兵坑	N:	fox hole
38.	shāngkǒu	傷口	N:	wound
39.	shàngděngbīng	上等兵	N:	Private First Class
40.	syāumyè	消滅	V:	destroy
41.	tsǎi	踩	V:	step on
42.	wánchéng	完成	V:	accomplish

43.	yánje	沿着	V:	following
44.	yūhwéiyùndùng	迂迴運動	N:	turning movement
45.	yùbèidwèi	預備隊	N:	reserve
45.1	yùbèiyì	預備役	N:	reserve (mil. service)

生詞練習

1. 請你把這本書包起來。

2. 陸軍裏頭有各種兵種,像步兵,砲兵,裝甲(jyǎ)
兵甚麼的.

3. 斥(chè)候的任務是在部隊的前頭偵(jēn)察前方
是不是有埋伏(mái fú)的敵人.

4. a. 我們的攻擊部隊已經前進到敵人陣地
的附近了。

b. 在這種情形下,我們要不是前進,就是撤(chè)
退.

5. 担架兵(dān)的職務是把受傷的士兵從前方
送到後方去.

6. 為了不讓敵人從那條路通過,所以我們
的工兵在那兒架設了道路阻絕(jywé).

7. a. 敵人派了兩個團,增援(dzēng ywan)他們的左翼(yì).

b. 要是我們等到今天晚上還是沒有增援(dzēngywán)
來,我們只好撤(chè)退了.

8. a. 中國共產黨差不多有四十五年的歷史.

yì

b. 他常常說共產主義很好,其實他不是一個共產黨(員).

chēng

c. 中共是中國共產黨的簡稱.

jr ywán

9. a. 攻擊的時候,砲兵跟空軍的火力支援都很重要。

b. 作戰的時候,步兵是最主要的兵種.像砲兵,裝甲兵,甚麼的都是支援部隊。

jr ywán

fān

10. 每一個部隊都有他們特別的(指派)番號.比方說像四十六師二十二團甚麼的。

11. a. 步兵是陸軍裏頭主要的兵種.

b. 救護兵都得受特別的訓練.

dān fān

c. 担架兵的職務是担架跟救護受傷的士兵。

sǎn kēng

13. 散兵坑是每個步兵得自己作的事.

léi

14. a. 敵人常常在軍隊少的地方佈殺傷雷。

léi

b. 通過或是破壞殺傷雷區都有危險。

15. 救護兵應當把受傷士兵的傷口弄得很乾淨。

16. 在步兵部隊裏，一個班長的階級(jyē jí)是上等兵。

17. 我們的目的是在兩翼(yì)包圍(wéi)敵人以後消滅(myè)他們。

18. 他把他的左腳(jyǎu)跴(tsǎi)在桌子上。

19. 我們的軍隊已經完成攻擊的準備。

20. 敵人的步兵沿(yán)着河，攻擊我們的右翼(yì)。

21. 要是我們沒有空降部，我們得用迂迴(yú hwéi)運動來攻擊敵人的後方。

22. a. 這次攻擊敵人我們屬於預備隊。

b. 去年我離開陸軍以後，就變成預備役(yì)了。

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第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候受了傷為什麼得把傷口包上?
2. 傷口不乾淨有什麼危險?
3. 美國陸軍有那些兵種?
4. 請你比較兵種跟兵科有什麼不同?
5. 斥候做些什麼事?
6. 部隊前進的快慢跟什麼有關係?
7. 担架兵做些什麼事?
8. 什麼是道路阻絕?
9. 打仗的時候為什麼地形很重要?
10. 打仗的時候增援不到有什麼危險?
11. 斥候出去的時候發現了敵人應當報告誰?
12. 你為什麼不喜歡共產黨?
13. 共產主義為什麼不好?
14. 中共是不是美國的朋友?

15. 你常常在河的邊兒上散步嗎?
16. 中共最想佔領那個地方?
17. 美國是那年佔領日本的?
18. 什麼是支援部隊?
19. 步兵得有那些部隊的支援?
20. 一個部隊為什麼有指派番號?
21. 步兵主要的任務是什麼?
22. 救護兵做些什麼事?
23. 兵受了傷,為什麼得立刻給他救護?
24. 什麼是殺傷雷?
25. 殺傷雷區有什麼用?
26. 上等兵比二等兵階級高嗎?
27. 消滅共產黨最好的法子是什麼?
28. 消滅敵人最好的戰術是什麼?
29. 在雷區裡踹着殺傷雷,有什麼結果?
30. 打仗的時候,怎麼才算是完成任務?
31. 你常常沿着海岸邊兒上散步嗎?
32. 什麼是迂迴運動?

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33. 打仗的時候為什麼得有預備隊?

34. 什麼是預備役?

IV Translation Exercise

1. When the enemy executed a turning movement in order to hit our rear, we had no choice but to retreat.

2. I doubt whether the terrain here is suitable for the enemy to execute a turning movement without taking a long time to do it.

3. The mission of support troops is to supply the needs of those units they support.

4. The police has set up several road blocks in order to catch two men who killed three women and five children in the state.

5. A commander must know when to throw in his reserve. If he did it too late, it would not affect the outcome of the battle.

6. That officer must stay in reserve service for at least five years after he gets out of the Army.

7. Our headquarters has just received an urgent message from the front saying that they need reinforcements badly, but we have no troops to reinforce them.

8. Our strategy is to occupy that highland before noon. Certainly the enemy will do anything to prevent our occupation of that strategically important point.

9. The fighting at the front is now very fierce. We even had twenty litter bearers killed.

10. When we send our infantrymen to advance toward the enemy position, we must take into consideration those hundreds of anti-personnel mines in their anti-personnel mine fields.

11. That Private First Class is really tough. When he was wounded, he asked the aid man to wrap up his wound. Then he immediately returned to fight.

12. The company commander was killed the very minute he stepped on the mine in an enemy position.

13. Before we advance we must get enough reinforcements from headquarters. Otherwise it would be too dangerous.

14. I don't think our recruits were taught to dig fox holes during basic training.

15. The mission of our unit is to destroy the main enemy forces before they receive any reinforcements.

16. Our reconaissance plane reported that the enemy's main forces are advancing along the bank of the Yellow River.

17. After we have accomplished most of our main objectives we withdrew to our position.

18. It is very interesting that the enemy did not discover our turning movement before it was too late.

19. The discovery of America was a major event of the 15th century.

20. Although the infantry is an important arm of the US Army, there are other arms too.

21. It is our major mission to discover all the designations of the enemy units.

V. Reading

A. 一個報告

一位美國軍官把審(shěn)問中共俘(fú)虜(lwǒ)得到的重要情報,寫成了一個報告,叫人翻譯成中文.下面就是一個簡單的中文報告:

一排敵兵過了河以後就撤(chè)退了.目的只在偵(jēn)察我們的防禦工事.其*重兵器班過河以後已經完成三個任務:(一)掩護敵兵側(tsè)翼(yì).(二)用火箭筒(jyàntǔng)破壞我們道路阻絕(dzǔjywé),鐵絲網與雷(léi)區.其另外一個步槍班,作了一次正面攻擊.所以我們的陣地情形已經暴露(bàu lù).(三)掩護其部隊撤(chè)退

敵人多半死傷於我們的雷區.其救護兵與担架兵已經運送其死傷人員回到敵區.敵人用縱(dzùng)隊過河,然後爬(pá)着前進.我們所派的斥候(chr̀hòu)已經被敵人狙(jyū)擊手打死.

敵人計劃用三團裝甲(jyǎ)部隊攻擊我們.過河前

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要先用轟炸機大砲破壞我們的陣地.再用工兵搭(dā)橋讓戰車過河.其指揮(hwēi)官是李舟(jōu)少將,是一位師長.李於蘇聯參謀學校畢業,是共產黨員,對戰術與戰略(lywè)都很有研究,是一個有經驗的軍官.

⁎其	LW:	(demonstrative and possessive pronouns) this, that, which; his, its, their

B. 句子

(一)担架兵屬於甚麼兵種?

(二)無論陰天或是出太陽都得升旗.

(三)戰事很緊張,師長請求派預備隊來增援(dzēngywán).

(四)再派救護兵到前線去的目的,是減少死傷.

(五)報上第一頁是今年重要農產的產量.

(六)請把這本聖經用紙包起來,立(lì)刻送到市政府去.

(七)一九一一年十月十號,國民黨完成領導革

命的任務.

(八)雖然他只是一個上等兵,可是對於審問俘（fú）虜（lwǒ）很有經驗似的.

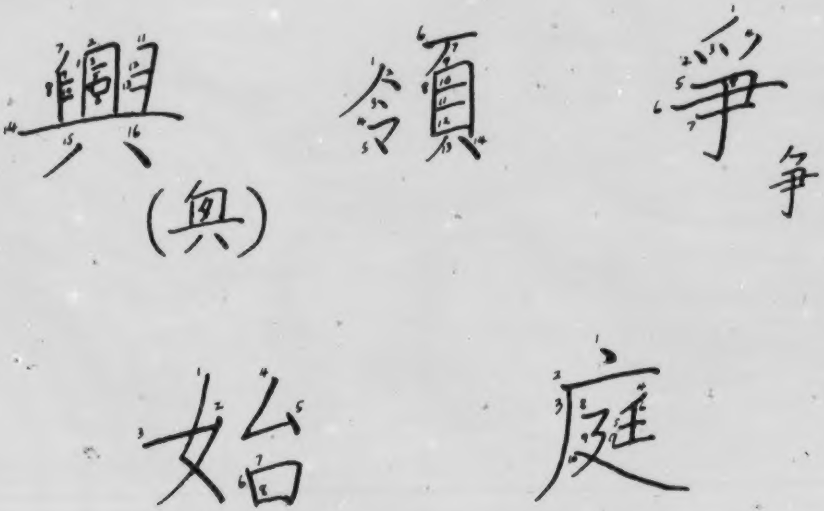
(九)我們學校每班有八九個人,訓練一年.多半畢了業就派到外國去.

C. Characters (Nos.714-720)

714.	審	shěn	BF:	to judge, examine, investigate	審問	to try a case to interrogate
715.	目	mù	BF:	eye, item	目的	object, aim, purpose
716.	班	bān	M/N:	class, squad (mil.)	班長 上班 下班	squad leader go to class or go to office class is dismissed or office hours are over
717.	破	pwò	SV:	be broken	破壞	run,destroy
718.	担 擔	dān	BF:	take responsibility; undertake; carry on the shoulder	担架兵 担架	litter bearer litters, stretchers
719.	師	shr̄	M/N:	division(mil.)	師長	divisional commander
720.	産	chǎn	BF:	property, products, produce	産量 農産	capacity of production agricultural produce

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 471-475)



B. Radicals

1. 臼 (a mortar, 134) as in: 興
2. 頁 (page, 181) as in: 領
3. 爫 (claws. 87) as in: 爭
4. 女 (female, 38) as in: 始
5. 广 (shelter, 53) as in: 庭

第一百一十課

美國的重要城市

第一部　對話

黃：張先生，您到美國這麼久了。您覺得那些城市最重要呢？

張：這個問題不是我應當回答的，是你應當回答的。

黃：經濟方面當然是 Nyǒu Ywē 紐約 最重要。誰都知道 Nyǒu Ywē 紐約的華 ěr 爾街金 rúng 融勢力 jr̄ pèi 支配全美國，甚至於世界各國。

張：NyǒuYwē 紐約除了華 ěr 爾街以外，還有甚麼很有名？

黃：還有很多。比方說，自由神，百老 hwèi 匯的歌 jyù 劇院，無綫電城，跟很多 bwó wù 博物院，都是世界有名的。

張：但是很多人說 Jr̄ 芝加哥的 bwó wù 博物院最好，特別是他們的工業跟科學 bwó wù 博物院，sōu 搜集的東西最有 jyǎ 價值。

黃：我也同意。Jr̄ 芝加哥也是商業中心，並且是交通的 shū nyǒu 樞紐。

張：好像美國的 shǒu 首都，或是 jōu 州政府的省會，都不是商業上最大的城。

黃:對了.華盛頓(Shèng Dwūn)是美國首(shǒu)都,沒有甚麽商業.

張:在工業方面,美國非常發達(dá).那些城最重要?

黃:製(jr̀)造汽車中心的底特律(lyù)(Detroit),有福(Fú)特(Ford),雪佛(fwó)蘭(lán)(Chevrolet),道奇(Dodge),等等大汽車公司(sz̄).每年出産幾百萬輛(lyàng)汽車.

張:鋼(gāng)鐵工業中心在甚麽地方?

黃:在匹茲堡(Pǐ dz̄ Bǎu).那個地方的鋼(gāng)鐵工業太發達(dá)了.現在有紀(jì)念鋼(gāng)鐵大王的各種建設(shè)

張:匹茲堡(Pǐ dz̄ Bǎu)(Pittsburg)離費城遠不遠?

黃:不遠.費城是美國文化歷史方面最有名的城.如果您要到費城去旅行,請您一定去看看自由鐘,當初(chū)宣(sywān)佈獨(dú)立的紀(jì)念堂(táng),跟當初(chū)設(shè)計美國國旗的地方.

張:在歷史文化方面,聽說在新英格蘭(Gé Lán)的各州(jōu)都很有名,是麽?

黃:那是因為學校的關係.那兒有最有名的哈佛(Hā Fwó)大學,耶魯(Yě Lǔ)大學.哈佛(Hā Fwó)在波士頓(Pwō Dwūn)(Boston),耶魯(Yě Lǔ)在新港(New Haven),都是私立(sž lì)大學,在世界上都有名.

張:聽說西岸(àn)的司丹福(Sz̄ Dān Fú)(Stanford)大學也是有名的私立(sž lì)大學.

黃:美國的文化發源(ywán)地是在美國東北部.後來慢慢的向西發展.西部除了司丹福(Sz Dān Fú)(Stanford)大學以外,加州(Jōu)大學可以算是美國最大的大學的一個.

張:西部的城市,那些比較重要呢?

黃:在西岸(àn)沿(yán)海有五個最重要的海軍基地.從北往南說,第一是西雅(Yǎ)圖,第二是波(Pwō)特蘭(Lán),第三是舊金山,第四是洛杉磯(Lwò Shān Jī),第五是聖第亞(Yà)哥.

張:聽說洛杉磯(Lwò Shān Jī)的海軍基地在長灘(tān)(Long Beach)附近.對不對?

黃:是的.美國有兩個城是因為賽(sài)美出名的.一個是在東岸(àn)的大西洋城(Atlantic City),一個是在西岸(àn)的長灘(tān)(Long Beach).大西洋城是美國小姐比賽(sài)的地方.長灘是世界小姐比賽(sài)的地方.

張:好萊塢(Lái Wū)(Holly-wood)是不是洛杉磯(Lwò Shān Jī)的一部分?

黃:也可以那麼說.好萊塢(Lái Wū)有很多電影公司(sz).

張:聽說美國有賭(dǔ)城在那兒?

黃:最有名的是李諾(Nwò)(Reno)跟拉斯威格斯(Lā Sz Wēi Gé Sz)(Las Vegas).那兩個地方結婚,離婚都比較方便.

張:美國南方有甚麼重要的城市?

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黄:新奥(Àu)爾(Ěr)連城(New Orleans)很有名.現在城裏還可以看見從前法國人留(lyóu)下來的紀(jì)念物(wù),也是美國棉(myán)花出口最多的地方.

張:佛(Fwó)羅(Lwó)里達(Dá)州(Jōu)(Florida)的美亚(Yǎ)美(Miami)也是一個有名的地方吧.聽說天氣不熱,也不冷,很多人到那兒去住,或是旅行.

黄:美國可以旅行的地方多極了.比方說耐(Nài)亚(Yǎ)嘎(Gā)拉(Lā)(Niagara Fall)去看大瀑布(bàubù),特别是結婚以後到那兒去渡(dù)蜜(mì)月.到黄石(shŕ)公園去玩兒玩兒,也有意思極了.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Important Cities of U.S.A.

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, you have been in the United States for some time. Which cities do you think are the most important?

Jāng: This question should not be answered by me. It should be answered by you.

Hwáng: From the economic point of view, naturally New York City is most important. Everybody knows that the financial influence of Wall Street in New York not only dominates the whole nation but also different countries of the world.

Jāng: Besides Wall Street, what other things are famous in New York?

Hwáng: There are very many. For example, the Statue of Liberty, the theaters on Broadway, Radio City Music Hall, and many museums. They are all world-famous.

Jāng: But some people say that the museums in Chicago are the best, especially the Museum of Industry and Science which has a most valuable collection.

Hwáng: I agree. Chicago is the center of commerce and also the central point of communications.

Jāng: It seems that neither the Nation's Capital nor state capitals are big commercial cities.

Hwáng: That's right. Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States. But it does not have much trade.

Jāng: Industrially, America is very well developed. What are the most important industrial cities?

Hwáng: The center of automobile manufacture is Detroit. There are the Ford companies etc., big motor companies which produce several million cars a year.

Jāng: Where is the center of the steel industry?

Hwáng: At Pittsburgh. The steel industry there is extremely well developed. There are many buildings there at present that commemorate the Steel King.

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Jāng: How far is Philadelphia from Pittsburgh?

Hwáng: Not far. Philadelphia is cultural. It is the most famous city historically. If you ever visit Philadelphia, you must go to see the Liberty Bell, the Independence Hall, and the place where the American flag was designed.

Jāng: It is said, historically and culturally, that all of the New England states are very famous. Is this true?

Hwáng: That is because of the schools there. There are the well-known Harvard University and Yale University. Harvard University is at Boston and Yale University is at New Haven. They are both private schools.

Jāng: I heard that Stanford University on the West Coast is also a famous private university.

Hwáng: The origin of American culture was in the northeastern part of the country. Later it gradually moved westward. Besides Stanford, the University of California may be considered one of the biggest universities in the United States.

Jāng: Which cities on the West Coast are considered more important, comparatively speaking?

Hwáng: Along the West Coast there are five most important naval bases. From North to South, the first one is Seattle; second Portland; third, San Francisco; fourth, Los Angeles; and fifth, San Diego.

Jāng: I heard that the naval base in Los Angeles is near Long Beach, is this true?

Hwáng: Yes. There are two American cities which became famous because beauty contests are held there. On the East Coast it is Atlantic City, and on the West Coast it is Long Beach. The beauty contest in Atlantic City elects Miss America, and the beauty contest in Long Beach elects Miss Universe.

Jāng: Is Hollywood part of Los Angeles?

Hwáng: You can say that. Hollywood has many motion picture companies.

Jāng: I heard that there is a gambling city there.

Hwáng: The most famous gambling cities are Reno and Las Vegas. It is also comparatively more convenient to get married and divorced there.

Jāng: What are the important cities in the southern part of the United States?

Hwáng: New Orleans is very famous. We still can see mementos left to us by the early French. It is also the main cotton export center.

Jāng: I presume Miami, Florida, is also a famous city. This is because the weather there is neither hot nor cold. Lots of people live or visit there.

Hwáng: There are many places one can visit in the United States. For example, people visit the Niagara Falls, especially to spend their honeymoon there. A visit to Yellowstone Park is also very interesting.

第二部　生詞

Vocabulary

46.	bàubù	瀑布	N:	waterfall
47.	bǐsài	比賽	V/N:	compete/ competition,race
47 .1	sàiměi	賽美	N:	beauty contest
48.	bwówùywàn	博物院	N:	museum
49.	dāngchu	當初	A:	originally, formerly
50.	dùmìywè	渡蜜月	VO:	to honeymoon
50. 1	mìywè	蜜月	N:	honeymoon
51.	fāywándì	發源地	N:	cradle (civilization)
52.	gējyùywàn	歌劇院	N:	opera house
52 .1	gējyù	歌劇	N:	opera
53.	gāngtyě	鋼鐵	N:	steel
53 .1	gāngtyě dàwáng	鋼鐵大王	N:	steel king
54.	jìnyàntáng	紀念堂	N:	memorial hall
55.	jr̀dzàu	製造	V:	manufacture, make
56.	dz̀yóushén	自由神	N:	Statue of Liberty
56 .1	dz̀yóujūng	自由鐘	N:	Liberty Bell
57.	jyàjr	價值	N:	value, price, cost
58.	kēsywé	科學	N:	science
59.	myánhwa	棉花	N:	cotton
60.	shèji	設計	V/N:	plan /plan, scheme
61.	shènjr̀yu	甚至於	Ph:	even, to the point of
62.	sōuji	搜集	V:	collect
63.	sywānbù	宣佈	V:	announce, proclaim
64.	sz̄lì	私立	BF:	privately established (school, factory)

64.1 gūnglì 公立 BF: public established

Notes

1.	Dàshīyáng Chéng	大西洋城	PW:	Atlantic City
2.	Bwólǎuhwèi	百老滙	PW:	Broadway
3.	Bwōshr̀dwùn	波士頓	PW:	Boston
4.	Sywěfwólán	雪佛蘭	N:	Chevrolet
5.	Jr̄jyāgē	芝加哥	PW:	Chicago
6.	Dǐdělyù	地德律	PW:	Detroit
7.	Dàuchí	道奇	N:	Dodge
8.	Fútè	福特	N:	Ford
9.	Hāfwó Dàsywé	哈佛大學	N:	Harvard University
10.	Hǎuláiwù	好萊塢	PW:	Hollywood
11.	Lāsz̄wéigész̄	拉司維格司	PW:	Las Vegas
12.	Chángtān	長灘	PW:	Long Beach
13.	Lwòshānjī	洛杉磯	PW:	Los Angeles
14.	Syīn-Yīnggelán	新英格蘭	PW:	New England
15.	Nyǒuāulán	紐奧蘭	PW:	New Orleans
16.	Syīn-Gǎng	新港	PW:	New Haven
17.	Pǐdz̄bǎu	匹茲堡	PW:	Pittsburg
18.	Fèi Chéng	費城	PW:	Philadelphia
19.	Bwōtèlán	波特蘭	PW:	Portland
20.	Wúsyàndyàn Chéng	無線電城	PW:	Radio City

21.	Lǐnwò	李諾	PW:	Reno
22.	Syīyǎtú	西雅圖	PW:	Seattle
23.	Sz̄dānfú	司丹福	N:	Stanford
24.	Jyòujīnshān	舊金山	PW:	San Francisco
25.	Shèngdìyǎgē	聖第亞哥	PW:	San Diego
26.	Jyājōu Dàsywé	加州大學	N:	University of California
27.	Hwáěrjyē	華爾街	PW:	Wall Street
28.	Yélǔ Dàsywé	耶魯大學	N:	Yale University

生詞練習

1. 那個人不但賣他的好朋友,甚至於他的
父母他都能賣。

2. a. 美國有 自由神,可是很少人說自由神
gù
的故事。

b. 美國的東部有一個有名的大鐘,叫自由
鐘。

jyù
3. a. 美國的大城裏都有歌劇院。最有名的一
Nyǒuywē
個在紐約。

jyù
b. 很多人到意大利去學唱歌劇。

bwó wù
4. 那個博物院很大,每天都有很多人去參
觀。

dá
5. 科學發達的國家,各方面發展的都很快.

sōu
6. 在美國有很多人搜集外國郵票.

7. 那本書雖然賣的不多,可是在文學上很
jyà
有價值.

jr̀
8. 聽說現在中國可以自己製造汽車了.

gāng chǎng gāng

9. a. 中國沒有大鋼鐵廠,所以每年的鋼鐵產量很少。

b. 中國人給那個美國人起了一個名字叫

gāng

鋼鐵大王.

10. 那個紀念堂是為了紀念那個有名的人修的.

sywān

11. 中國是在一九三八年宣佈對日本作戰的。

12. 要是當初國民黨繼續的消滅共產黨,情形就不會像這個樣子了.

13. 那個學校的新建築都是他一個人設計的.

sž lì lì

14. 中國跟美國一樣,私立學校比公立學校貴的多。

ywán

15. 長江跟黃河的發源地都在中國的西北部.

sài

16. a. 美國人很喜歡看汽車比賽.

sài
b. 比賽汽車的時候常常有人受傷.

myán
17. 美國南部是出棉花的地區.

18. 水從很高的地方很快的流下來,像一塊
bù bàu bù
布似的,所以叫瀑布.

lì dù
19. a. 結婚以後他們立刻到鄉下去渡蜜月.

b. 他的錢在蜜月旅行的時候都用完了.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 張先生怎麼回答黃大明的第一個問題的!
2. 美國最重要的城市裡,經濟方面那個城市最重要?
3. 紐約華爾街的什麼勢力支配全美國甚至於全世界?
4. 紐約除了華爾街還有些什麼有名的東西?
5. 芝加哥的那兩個博物院搜集的東西最有價值?
6. 芝加哥是什麼中心跟樞紐?
7. 美國的首都或是州政府的省會多半也是商業上的大城麼?
8. 美國汽車工業最發達的是那個城?
9. 底特律有那些公司在那兒?每年出多少輛汽車?

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10. 美國鋼鐵工業的中心在那兒？有些什麼建設？

11. 費城在美國那方面最有名？

12. 費城有些什麼值得看的地方？

13. 新英格蘭各州出名的是什麼？

14. 美國文化的發展是從什麼地方慢慢的到什麼地方？

15. 美國西部也有很有名的大學麼？

16. 美國西部有幾個比較重要的海軍基地？請你說一說.

17. 洛山磯的海軍基地在那兒？

18. 美國西岸的長灘跟美國東岸的大西洋城是怎麼出名的？

19. 好萊塢什麼最出名？

20. 美國最有名的賭城在那兒？

21. 那兩個城除了賭很方便以外，還有什麼最方便？

22. 美國南部最重要的城是什麼？

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23. 新奧爾連有些那國人留下來的紀念物?

24. 那個城出口最多的是什麼?

25. 美亞美的天氣怎麼樣?

26. 耐亞嘎拉有什麼最出名?

27. 到那去做什麼最有意思?

28. 除了上面說的還有什麼可以玩兒的地方?

29. 你出去旅行的時候喜歡買紀念物麼?

30. 你現在學的是中文,可是當初你想學什麼?

31. 你覺得一個人對世界上做的事情無論是多少,都有價值麼?為什麼?

32. 美國是那年宣佈独立的?

IV Translation Exercise

1. He was so busy that he didn't even go home last week.
2. Monterey needs a good historical museum, don't you think so?
3. We can also have an opera house in this area. In that case we need not go to San Francisco to see an opera.
4. Somebody is suggesting that the West Coast of the United States should also have a Statue of Liberty.
5. Although I have seen many Liberty Bells, the most interesting one is still on the East Coast.
6. I like to collect stamps, but most people are more interested in collecting money.
7. Do you think that a memorial hall should have a picture of the person it commemorates?
8. Science has given us many modern things. Is science always right?
9. What is the value of science as far as religion is concerned?
10. At the very beginning the factory had only two workers. Now it has 1,000.
11. They gave him a watch as a momento of his working for them for 30 years.
12. July 4th was declared a holiday because it commemorates the independence of the U.S.
13. Steel is an important metal. It is very useful in many ways.
14. Where did the Red Indians originate? Can it be in Asia?
15. There are over 20 private schools in this city. They are very expensive.
16. They call him the "Steel King" but he is just like any other businessman, working 12 hours a day.

17. The school grounds of this school were planned by a famous architect.

18. They announced their marriage last month. But I don't know where they were married.

19. Do you think beauty contests help people to become more beautiful?

20. The highest waterfall is in Africa. But the most interesting one is between Canada and the United States.

21. They had a contest to see who did the best in the examination.

22. Cotton is important to most people in the world, although it is not often used in the manufacture of clothing today.

23. What is this article made of? Is it steel?

24. They spent their honeymoon in China, after having been married in Japan.

25. The price of steel has risen quite a bit in the last few years. It is very valuable.

V. Reading

A. 舊金山的中國城

舊金山的飛機場，碼頭，車站上，來來去去各種各樣兒的交通工具不知道有多少。舊金山海灣地形也非常重要，所以舊金山不但是美國西岸的交通樞(shū)紐(nyǒu)，並且是美國五大海軍基地之一。

舊金山中國城的歌劇(jyù)院，博(bwó)物院，都很有名。特別是中國城是美國華僑(chyáu)人口最多最集中的地區。中國領事館，美國銀行，裏頭外頭的設計都是中國式(shr̀)的。那兒有私立的中文學校，戲(syì)院，演中國歌劇(jyù)，中國電影兒，甚至於路旁邊賣東西的法子也跟中國一樣兒。

那兒的華僑(chyáu)多半兒是從廣東省沿(yán)海岸上的幾個縣來的。他們當初(chū)到美國來覺得為了發展商業，有聯絡(lwò)起來的需要。他們因為在中

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國不同的地區生長的,有各縣的會館.因為姓的不同,有李家公所,張家公所,甚麼的.

舊金山中國城有一個小公$\overset{\text{ywán}}{\text{園}}$.裏頭有紀念$\overset{\text{swūn}}{\text{孫}}$中山先生的銅像.中山先生在美國念書,受了美國民主自由的影響,後來領導革命所以有人說美國是中國革命的發$\overset{\text{ywán}}{\text{源}}$地.

B. 句子

(一)台灣省分很多縣,每一縣有縣立中學.

(二)中國國旗是一位國民黨黨員設計的.

(三)這班學生到$\overset{\text{bwó}}{\text{博}}$物院去參觀的目的,為的是$\overset{\text{dzēng}}{\text{增}}$加知識.

(四)我們用的一分錢是銅作的.銅有黃銅,也有紅銅.

(五)私立中學的畢業生,可以升到省立的大學去麼?

(六)海岸線太長,派一師人破壞$\overset{\text{yán}}{\text{沿}}$海工事恐怕不夠.

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(七)美國的鋼鐵大王,汽車大王,捐 jywān 很多錢讓人研究科學.

(八)在我老家有中山紀念堂,紀念中山先生領導革命,建立中華民國.

(九)担架兵在戰場上運送傷兵工作也很危險.

(十)審問敵人俘 fú 虜 lwǒ 以後,知道敵人經濟情形很壞,我們就立刻把這個消息廣播出去了.

C. Characters (Nos.721-728)

721.	岸	Àn	N: shore,bank beach, coast	海岸	coast
				海岸線	coast line
722.	物	wù	BF: things in general	Bwó物院	museum
				紀念物	memento
723.	設	shè	BF: establish, arrange	設計	to design, to plan, to contrive
				建設	to establish, to organize, to institute, to construct
724.	私	sz̄	BF: private, selfish, personal	私立	privately established
725.	立	lì	V; establish	縣立	country established
				公立	public established
				私立	privately established
				立正	attention, halt
				立刻	at once, immediately
726.	縣 縣	syàn	M/N: hsien,county, district	縣立	county established
727.	紀	jì	BF: record, annals	紀念	to remember to commemorate
				紀念堂	memorial hall

紀念物 mementoes
紀 ywán millenium
紀ywán前

728. 銅 túng N: copper,
brass
bronze

紅銅 copper
黃銅 brass

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 476-480)

被　證　原

証

査　交

B. Radicals

1. 衤 (clothes, 145) as in: 被
2. 言 (words, 149) as in: 證
3. 厂 (cliff, 27) as in: 原
4. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 査
5. 亠 (a cover, 8) as in: 交

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

Review

. Write down the W-G equivalents for the following terms or phrases:

1. dāngrán
2. syígwàn
3. chǐ míngdz
4. rénkǒu
5. dzwèirén
6. syìngkwēi
7. dyànyǐngr
8. chíngsyíng
9. jǐngchá
10. chènshān
11.tsàidān
12. jì syìn
13. twēikai
14. ēndyǎn
15. jyāugei tā
16. yákē
17.dwèibuchǐ
18. hwéijyā
19. shwèijyàu
20. syāngsya
21. dzǎugāu
22. rènau
23. syīnsyan
24. yǎnjìng(r)
25. dyǎnmíng
26. bùyīshang
27. chīngjing
28. dēng gwǎnggàu
29. jīchi
20. pyàulyang
31. tsǎudì
32. dìyītséng
33. jīnbyǎu
34. chìchējàn
35. dzèm(ma)
36. shěngchyán
37. jèngdzai
38. yǐjing
39. syǐhwan
40. tánhwà

第一百一十一課

世界上重要的城市

第一部　對話

黃：張先生，我們已經把中國跟美國重要的城市都講過了今天可以不可以把世界上其餘(yú)的重要城市講一講？

張：當然可以。我知道我們這個屋子裏的人，有人到歐洲(Ōujōu)去過，有人到南美去過，有人到非洲(jōu)去過，請他們輪(lwún)流說一說。

黃：好極了。第二次世界大戰以後，白查理在歐洲(Ōujōu)住了好幾年。請他先把歐洲(Ōujōu)重要城市談一談。

白：英國的倫敦(Lwúndūng)，法國的巴黎(Bālí)，德(Dé)國的柏林(Bwólín)，你們都知道，我不必多說。我從歐洲(Ōujōu)南部說起，第一先說希臘(là)吧。希臘(là)是歐洲(Ōujōu)

文化的發源(ywán)地.

黃: 查理,你在希臘(là)住了幾年,覺得希臘(là)怎麼樣?

白: 住了一年多.希臘(là) 歷史的古蹟(jì)太多了,要研究古(gǔ)代的藝(yì)術雕(dyāu)刻非(fēi)到那兒去不可.我後來在意大利的羅(Lwó)馬住了半年.那兒的古(gǔ)蹟(jì)也不少.那兒天主教梵蒂岡(Fán dì gāng)統治全世界天主教的思想跟活動.

黃: 你到了西班牙(yá)了沒有?

白: 西班牙(yá),葡萄牙(Pú táu yá)都到過,各住了半年.並且看了幾次西班牙(yá)的跳舞跟鬥牛(dòunyóu),真好看.

黃: 北歐(ōu)的幾個國家你去過麼?

白: 去過,住的時間很短.挪威(Nwówēi),瑞典(Rwèidyǎn)每國住了不到半年.可是我最喜歡荷蘭(Hélán)跟比利時,甚麼都很乾淨.荷蘭(Hélán)的磨(mwò)房,風車,很特別.

黃: 歐洲(Ōujōu)中部,你去過沒有?

白: 在瑞(Rwèi)士住了兩年多,有山有水,有湖(hú),風景真是美極了.最有名的城市是日內(nèi)瓦(wǎ).因為瑞(Rwèi)士是永久中立國,所以很多國際會議(yì)都在日內瓦(Nèiwǎ)開.可是要是你想欣賞(syīnshǎng)音樂,最好到奧(Àu)國的維(wéi)也納(nà)去住幾年.如果你喜歡歌劇(jyù),到意國的米蘭(lán)去住.

張: 你說的很清楚.現在我們請李約翰(ywē hàn)把南美的情形說一說.

李: 南美除了巴西說葡萄牙(Pútáuyá)話以外,別的國家都說西班牙(yá)話.

張: 為甚麼他們都說西班牙(yá)話呢?

李: 因為從前南美多半是西班牙(yá)的殖民地,所以他們都還用西班牙(yá)話.

張: 因為時間關係,我們得快一點兒請方文海把非洲的重要城市說一說.

方: 很多人到非洲(jōu)去打獵(lyè),可是我完全是

旅行的，隨便看一看，北部埃及(Āi jí)的開羅(lwó)跟亞(Yǎ)力山大，是埃及(Āi jí)的政治中心，也是商業中心，是世界文化最早的一個發源(ywún)地。

張：中部剛果一帶你去過沒有？

方：沒去過。因為我喜歡看非洲(jōu)的古蹟(gǔ jī)，像金字塔(tǎ)，跟別的古(gǔ)代帝(dì)王的墳墓(fénmù)，等等。就在北非住的時間比較多。在中部因為水土不服，不大舒(shū)服，很快的就離開了。

張：關於亞洲(Yǎjōu)方面，我知道日本的東京(jīn)，朝鮮(syǎn)的漢(Hàn)城，印(Yìn)度的新德(dé)里，都很重要。

黃：俄(È)國有甚麼重要的城市，誰知道？

高：我去過。我大概知道一點兒。在莫斯(Mwò sz)科有克姆林(Kì Mǔ Lìn)宮是他們的政治中心。紅色廣場真大。

黃：後來你又到甚麼地方去了？

高：到蘇格蘭(gé lán)去，欣賞(syīnshǎng)他們民間的音樂

真不錯.我在那兒住了半個月,看見了很多英國古代的建築.

gé lán
黃: 你從蘇格蘭回來的時候,經過甚麼地方?

ěr lán Nyǒufēnlán
高: 先到愛爾蘭,然後經過冰島,紐芬蘭,就回來了.

黃: 那麼,你覺得甚麼地方最好?

高: 我想那兒都不如我自己家裏好.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Important Cities of the World

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, we have already talked about the important cities in China as well as those in the United States. Can we talk about the rest of the important cities in the world?

Jāng: Naturally, we can. I know that among the people in this room, some have visited Europe, some have been to South America, others have been in Africa. We shall ask them to take turns talking to us.

Hwáng: That is very good. After the Second World War, Charles Bái lived in Europe for several years. We'll ask him to describe the important cities of Europe first.

Bái: Concerning London in England, Paris in France, and Berlin in Germany, you are already well acquainted. I don't have to say too much about them. Now let me start with Southern Europe. First we shall mention Greece, which is the point of origin of European culture.

Hwáng: Charles, how long did you stay in Greece? What do you think of Greece?

Bái: I was there a little over a year. There are quite a few historical points of interest. If you want to do research on ancient art and sculpture, you must go there. Later, I lived at Rome in Italy for half a year. There are also many historical points of interest in Rome. Vatican City, of the Catholic faith, controls the thoughts and activities of Catholic people of the entire world.

Hwáng: Have you ever been to Spain?

Bái: Yes, I have. I stayed for half a year each at Spain and Portugal. I also watched bull fights a few times. Spanish dancing is really beautiful.

Hwáng: Have you visited the Northern European countries?

Bái: Yes, I have visited them all, but only for a very short time. In Norway, Sweden, and Denmark I stayed less than half a year each. But I liked Holland and Belgium best. Everything was very clean. The Dutch wind mills are **unique.**

Hwáng: Have you been to Central Europe?

Bái: I have lived in Switzerland for more than two years. There are mountains and lakes in that country. The scenery is extremely beautiful. The most famous city is Geneva. Since Switzerland is a permanently neutral nation, most international conferences are held there. However, if you appreciate music, you better go to Vienna, Austria, and stay a few years. Or if you love operas, you better go to live in Milan, in Italy.

Jāng: You have described everything very much in detail. Now we will ask John Lee to say something about South America.

Lee: In South America,Spanish is spoken in all countries except Brazil where Portuguese is spoken.

Jāng: Why do all these countries speak Spanish?

Lee: They still speak Spanish because most of the South American countries were formerly Spanish colonies.

Jāng: On account of the time, we must ask Wén-hái Fāng to say something about important cities in Africa rather quickly.

Fāng: Lots of people have been to Africa to hunt. I went there solely to travel and look around casually. Cairo and Alexandria in North Egypt are the political centers of Egypt and also its commercial centers. Egypt is one of the points of origin of early world civilization.

Jāng: Have you ever been to the Congo in Central Africa?

Fāng: No, I have not. Since I wanted to visit the historical spots in Africa, such as the Pyramids, the ancient royal tombs, etc. I spent most of my time in North Africa. While I was in Central Africa, I could not get accustomed to the climate and got sick. As a result, I left shortly thereafter.

Jāng: As to Asia, I know that Tokyo in Japan, Seoul in Korea, and New Delhi in India, are all very important.

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Hwáng: Who knows what the important cities in Russia are?

Gāu: I have been to Russia, so I know something about it. In Moscow, there is the Kremlin. It is their political center. The Red Square is really large.

Hwáng: Afterwards, what other places did you go to?

Gāu: I went to Scotland to appreciate their folk music. It is indeed wonderful. I lived there for half a month and saw lots of ancient English architecture.

Hwáng: What places did you pass through when you came back from Scotland?

Gāu: I first went to Ireland, then returned by way of Iceland and Newfoundland.

Hwáng: Then which place do you think is best?

Gāu: I think that there is no place like home.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

65.	bùrú	不如	SV:	not as good as
66.	chíyú	其餘	N:	the rest, the surplus
67.	děngděng	等等	N:	and so on, etc.
68.	dìwáng	帝王	N:	emperor
69.	dòunyóu	鬥牛	VO:	bullfight
70.	dyāukè	雕刻	N:	sculpture
71.	fēi....bùkě	非⋯⋯不可	Ph:	must
72.	fénmù	墳墓	N:	grave, tomb
73.	gǔdài	古代	N:	antiquity
73 .1	gǔ	古	BF:	ancient, old
74.	gǔjì	古跡	N:	historical spots
75.	Húngsè gwǎngchǎng	紅色廣場	N:	Red Square
76.	hwèiyì	會議	N:	conference
76 .1	gwójì hwèiyi	國際會議	N:	international conference
77.	jīndz̀tǎ	金字塔	N:	pyramids
78.	jūnglìgwó	中立國	N:	neutral nation
78 .1	jūnglì	中立	BF:	neutral
79.	lwúnlyóu	輪流	V:	take turn
80.	mínjyān	民間	N:	folk
	mínjyān yīnywè	民間音樂	N:	folk music
81.	shwěitǔ bùfú	水土不服	Ph:	the climate does not agree; unused to a place
82.	syīnshǎng	欣賞	V:	appreciate, enjoy
83.	sz̄syǎng	思想	N:	thought

84.	Tyānjǔjyàu	天主教	N:	Catholic
85.	wánchywán	完全	SV/A:	complete/ completely
86.	yìshù	藝術	N:	the arts; art

Notes

1.	Āijí	埃及	PW:	Egypt
2.	Àugwó	奧國	PW:	Austria
3.	Bālí	巴黎	PW:	Paris
4.	Bāsyī	巴西	PW:	Brazil
5.	Bǐlìshŕ	比利時	PW:	Belgium
6.	Dānmài	丹麥	PW:	Denmark
7.	Dūngjīng	東京	PW:	Tokyo
8.	Fándìgāng	梵諦岡	PW:	Vatican
9.	Fēijōu	菲洲	PW:	Africa
10.	Gānggwó	剛果	PW:	Congo
11.	Hànchéng	漢城	PW:	Seoul
12.	Hélán	荷蘭	PW:	Holland
13.	Kāilwó	開羅	PW:	Cairo
14.	Kèmǔlíngūng	克姆林宮	PW:	Kremlin
15.	Lwómǎ	羅馬	PW:	Rome
16.	Lwúndwūn	倫敦	PW:	London
17.	Mwòsz̄kē	莫斯科	PW:	Moscow
18.	Nwówēi	挪威	PW:	Norway

19.	Nánměi	南美	PW:	South America
20.	Pútáuyǎ	葡萄牙	PW:	Portugal
21.	Rwèidyǎn	瑞典	PW:	Sweden
22.	Rwèishr̀	瑞士	PW:	Switzerland
23.	R̀nèiwǎ	日內瓦	PW:	Geneva
24.	Syībānyá	西班牙	PW:	Spain
25.	Syīlà	希腊	PW:	Greece
26.	Syīndélǐ	新德里	PW:	New Dehli
27.	Wéiyěnà	維也納	PW:	Vienna
28.	Yǎlìshāndà	亞力山大	PW:	Alexandria
29.	Yìgwó Mǐlán	意國米蘭	PW:	Milan in Italy
30.	Yìndù	印度	PW:	India

生詞練習

1. 那個小城當然不如舊金山那麼有名.

yú

2. 請你就問他這件事情,其餘的事情不必問.

3. 電話,電報,電影兒,等等,都得用電.

Dòu nyóu

4. 鬥牛很危險,常常有人受傷,可是很多人喜歡看.

dyāu

5. 這種材料很難雕刻,你得特別小心。

6. a. 很多美國人喜歡喝酒,每天非喝不可。

b. 他老覺得這件事情非他不可。

Dì fén mù

7. 帝王的墳墓裏總是有很多很貴的東西。

gu dì

8. a. 古代的帝王常常叫人民作他們不愛作的事。

gǔ gǔ

b. 古書裏的古字很多人都不認識。

gǔ jì

9. 北平有很多古跡在世界上是很有名的。

sywān

10. 明天他要在紅色廣場對人民宣佈這件事。

11. a. 這個問題在那次會議(yì)的時候討論了。結果很好。

b. 各國都得參加這次國際會議(yì),報告本國的情形.

12. 那些金字塔(tǎ)是好幾千年以前造的.

13. 現在世界上那些國家是中立國?

14. 我們三個人輪(lwún)流開車省得總是你開太累(lèi)了.

15. a. 要是你喜歡聽民間故事.你可以請他講給你聽.

b. 中國的民間音樂很簡單.可是很好聽.

16. 人剛到一個新地方的時候常會水土不服.

17. 他還是不能欣賞(syīnshǎng)那個人畫的那種畫兒.

18. 那個國家不但沒有說話的自由,就是思想也受控(kǔng)制.

19. 天主教在美國的勢力很大.

20. 那個國家完全不贊成中立國的意見.

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21. 畫畫兒、唱歌、跳舞都是藝術.

22. 電話、電影、電報等等都得用電麼?

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 今天這課講的是那些地方的重要城市?
2. 白查理講的是那洲重要的城市?
3. 歐洲文化發源地是在那國?
4. 希臘的古蹟很多,所以要想研究什麼就非得到那兒去不可?
5. 希臘以外還有那個地方也有很多的古蹟?
6. 梵蒂岡是怎麼樣的一個城?
7. 在西班牙、葡萄牙看什麼最有意思?
8. 北歐的國家有什麼特別的地方?
9. 荷蘭有什麼特別的東西?
10. 歐洲中部的瑞士甚麼最好看?
11. 很多國際會議都在瑞士的日內瓦開,為甚麼?
12. 到奧國的維也納去可以欣賞甚麼?
13. 到意國的米蘭可以聽甚麼?

14. 李約翰講的是那洲重要的城市?

15. 南美的人說的是什麼話?

16. 為什麼南美的人多半都說西班牙話?

17. 方文海說的是那一洲?

18. 很多人到非洲去作甚麼?

19. 埃及和希臘在世界文化上有什麼一樣的地方?

20. 埃及的政治中心跟商業中心叫甚麼?

21. 埃及既然也是文化最早的一個發源地，那麼古蹟一定也很多，你可以隨便說幾個麼?

22. 他為什麼沒在中部住太長?

23. 誰知道關於俄國跟蘇格蘭那一帶的事?

24. 俄國的首都是莫斯科，甚麼最有名?

25. 蘇格蘭的什麼音樂最值的欣賞?

26. 亞洲除了中國的大城市以外還有什麼大城?

27. 高先生覺的什麼地方最好?

28. 雕刻、音樂等等都是一種藝術，鬥牛也是一種藝術麼？

29. 一個人的思想，小的時候受父母的影响。大了以後呢？

30. 你欣賞現在美國的民間音樂麼？

31. 輪流回答問題，是不是最好的法子？

32. 現在世界上那些國家還是帝王的國家？

IV Translation Exercise

1. You must take turns reading and writing or else you will be too tired.

2. This table is very well carved. It is a thing of art.

3. Nobody enjoys his singing. But he likes to sing whenever he sees anyone.

4. He has a very strange way of thinking. He feels that we should not pity the poor.

5. During the First and Second World Wars Switzerland was a neutral nation.

6. Only Mr. Jang came, the others all had to stay home because of sickness.

7. Peiping is a very ancient city. There are many relics in the city.

8. Confucius' tomb is in the province of Shantung. It is very famous.

9. If you want to know the Chinese language, there is no other way but to study hard.

10. I forgot completely what you told me yesterday. Please repeat everything.

11. There are Red Squares in both Peiping and Moscow.

12. Poets like to drink wine and enjoy the moon.

13. Pyramids are found in both Egypt and Mexico. Are they also considered as art?

14. It is easier to fight a bull than to discuss matters with him.

15. If you go to Asia Minor (Syǎu Yǎ-syī-yǎ) you will see the sites of many ancient relics.

16. I had to be neutral when they asked me who was right and who was wrong.

17. The Catholics have many beautiful churches in Rome.

18. The folk music of each nation is different. It is always very interesting.

19. Standing is not as comfortable as sitting; sitting is not as comfortable as lying down.

20. The emperors and princes know very little about their people. That is why the people are unhappy.

21. Some people do not know anything about art, but they call themselves artists.

22. Mr. Wang has attended many international conferences. He knows very much about foreign countries.

23. When he went downtown he bought edibles, books, etc.

24. The pen he got from his friend was engraved with his name.

25. When you first arrive at a place you might not be accustomed to the local climate.

A.

西藏路上

西藏四邊都是高山.一年四季都有雪.因為交通不方便,我們對西藏的情形多半不大清楚.所以很多人都希望到西藏去看看.

一九五四年秋天,我從四川省成都市坐汽車先到西康的省會康定.沿路都有新造的紀念中共革命的彫(dyāu)刻,或是畫兒.可惜我對這些藝(yì)術並不欣賞(syīn shǎng).康定是一個山城,漢族,藏族,回族,住在一塊兒.

由康定再往北走,到了一個小城.這個小城地勢很高,氣候非常冷.我們因為得在中共部隊的汽車場等着檢查,跟修理.所以在那個小城休息了幾天.後來到了昌都.昌都是管理藏人的中心地區,有很多軍隊.這些兵從前完全是本地軍隊,後來才向中共投降的.

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漢族和藏族一直維持很好的關係.本來西藏有一位宗教政治領導人,讓他的弟子達賴(lài)和班禪(chán)分管西藏.在一七一七年清朝進攻西藏,一七五五年西藏宣佈算是中國的一部分.清朝用宗教來統治西藏,讓達賴(lài)六世管理西藏.因為達賴(lài)跟班禪(chán)這兩派思想不一樣,所以到了民國,班禪(chán)還不能回西藏.

Note:

達賴喇嘛	Dálài lǎma-Dalai Lama
班禪喇嘛	Bānchán lǎma-Panchen Lama

B. 句子

(一)班上看見師長,立正舉手敬(jìng)禮.

(二)那個私立學校的建設是誰設計的?

(三)對這個地方水土不服的,非離開不可.

(四)縣政府派人帶我們參觀兩岸的紀念物.

(五)春,夏,秋,冬,四季當中,在夏季旅行的人最多.

(六)中共政府常在天安門廣場宣佈他們的新

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計劃

(七)西藏在中國西南部,與印度交界,是世界第一高原.

(八)進口老不如出口多,一個國家的經濟就不容易維持.

(九)$\overset{\text{Gǔ}}{古}$代$\overset{\text{dì}}{帝}$王多半不要向敵人投降,常在敵人進城以前,想法子弄死自己.

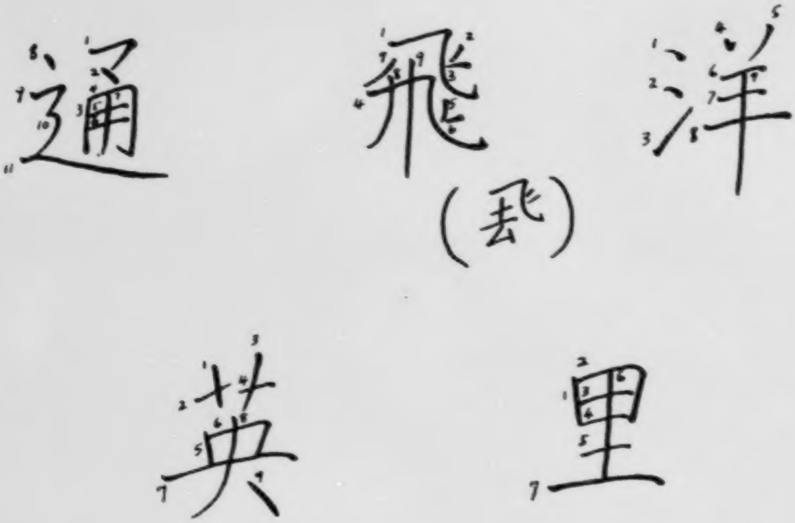
(十)開國際會$\overset{\text{yì}}{議}$的時候,開會的那個地方,前頭,沿路,或是沿着廣場,有各國國旗.

C. **Characters** (Nos.729-735)

729.	季	jì	N: the seasons	四季 春季 夏季 秋季 冬季	four seasons Spring, Summer,Fall,Winter
730.	藏	dzàng	N: Tibet	西藏	Tibet
731.	沿	yán	BF: follow a course, along or by	沿着 沿海 沿路	to go along along the coast along the road
732.	投	tóu	BF: throw, surrender	投降	to surrender
733.	維	wéi	BF: maintain	維持	to maintain
734.	持	chŕ	BF: maintain, support	維持	to maintain
735.	宣	sywān	BF: proclaim; publish	宣 shr̀	to take an oath of allegiance or of office declare, announce

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 481-485)



B. Radicals

1. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 通
2. 飛 (fly, 183) as the word: 飛
3. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 洋
4. 艹 (grass, 140) as in: 英
5. 里 (village, 166) as the word: 里

第一百一十二課

世界地理

黃:我們今天討論世界地理.好不好?

張:好吧.我們換一個角(jyǎu)度來研究世界的地理.

黃:我知道讀世界地理,普通都把世界分成幾個大洲(jōu),幾個大洋,幾個帶,像寒(hán)帶,熱帶,温(wēn)帶,等等.

張:對了.赤(chr̀)道在熱帶.地球(chyóu)分成東半球(chyóu),西半球(chyóu).又有南極跟北極等等.

黃:研究自然地理,也可以把南半球(chyóu)跟北半球(chyóu)來研究.

張:南北兩半球(chyóu),在結構跟地形上,差別很大.

黃:最大的差別,可以説是水陸分配(pèi)不平均.

張:怎麽説不平均呢?

黃:南半球(chyóu),陸地少,水多.在陸地的交通綫比較長,所以彼(bǐ)此(tsž)間貿(màu)易受了很多限(syàn)制(jr̀).住的人就比北半球(chyóu)少得多了.到了最近一二百年才慢慢的從北半球(chyóu)移(yí)來很多人口.

張:説到人口問題,當然是受了自然的影響.在赤(chr̀)道地帶,因為環(hwán)境(jìng)太壞,人不多,文化也低(dī)極了.

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黃:那兒的民族不必生產,所以文化不進步.這種氣候地區不合白種人住的.他們對於各種熱帶病 dǐ kàng 抵抗 力比較小.

張:在熱帶,沙 mwò 漠,兩極,這些地帶,都因為自然 hwán 環 jìng 境 不好,所以人口很少.

黃:就是地中海地帶,跟 wēn 溫 帶,因為自然 hwán 環 jìng 境 好,所以人佔 yōu 優 勢,文化也發展得好極了.

張:氣候跟地形影响人 lèi 類 真大.地中海氣候對希 Là 臘 (Greek) Lwó 羅 馬 (Roman) 文化的進步是一個證明.

黃:地中海以外的地中海氣候區,像南非 (South Africa) 加利 Fú 福 Ní 尼 Yǎ 亞 (California),跟 Àu 澳 Jōu 洲 (Australia) 南部,最近一兩百年也學着地中海區開發方法,成 jī 績 很好.

張:世界這幾個大 jōu 洲 人口最多的是 Yǎ 亞 Jōu 洲 跟 Ōu 歐 Jōu 洲.

黃:對了.這兩 jōu 洲 的人口合起來佔全世界人口五分之四.

張:要是拿國家來算中國佔第一,Yìn 印 度第二,蘇 É 俄 第三,美國第四.這四個算是世界人口最多的國家.有的國家人口太多得想法子解決.

黃:我剛才說南半 chyóu 球 比北半 chyóu 球 人口少得多,

可以向這地帶移(yí)民.

張:對了.這地帶可以收容更多的人口,在將來世界人口中一定佔很重要的地位.

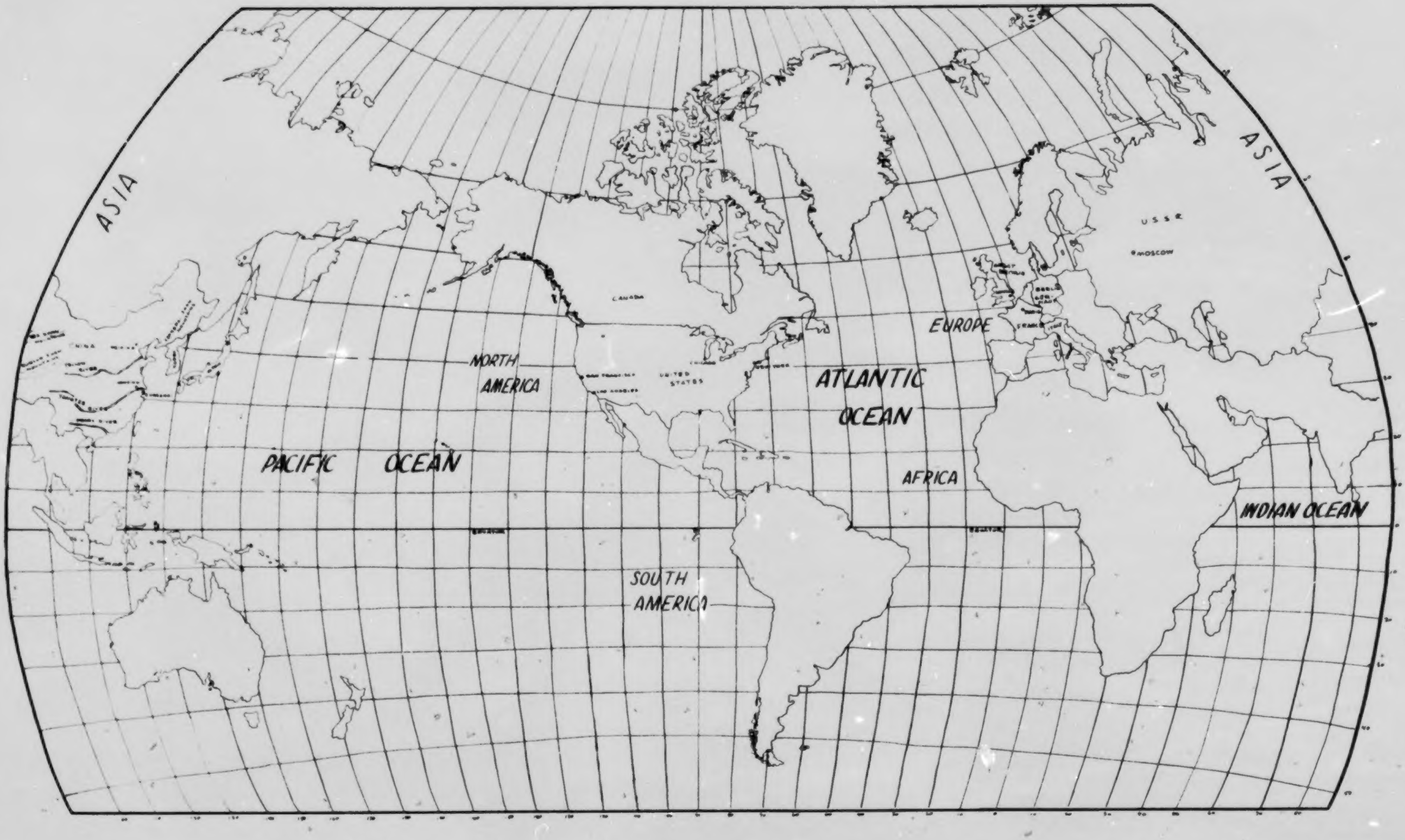
黃:白人很早就向南北美,南非,跟澳洲移(Àu Jōu Yí)民.他們的移(yí)民不是因為氣候的原故.

張:當然最大的原故是因為解決生活問題.

黃:可是有的是因為要有政治自由或是宗(dzūng)教自由.無論如何,白人在歐洲(Ōu Jōu)以外增(dzēng)加了不少地方.

張:黃種人雖然比白種人多可是向外頭移(yí)民沒有白種人多.最主要的原(ywán)故是他們不願意離開本來的地方.所以到外國去常常回到他們本來的地方.

黃:對了.世界上不少華僑(chyáu),他們幫助很多國家開發土地.我們今天談了不少了,以後有機會再談吧.


ASIA
ASIA
USSR
MOSCOW
CANADA
EUROPE
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA

Translation, Basic Dialogue

World Geography

Hwáng: Let us talk about world geography today.

Jāng: Fine. Let us discuss world geography from a different aspect.

Hwáng: I know that, generally, when we discuss world geography, we divide it into several continents, so many oceans, different zones, such as the Frigid Zones, the Torrid Zone, and the Temperate Zones, etc.

Jāng: This is correct. The Equator is in the Torrid Zone. The globe is divided into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. There are also the South Pole and the North Pole.

Hwáng: When one studies natural geography, one can divide the globe into the Southern Hemisphere and the Northern Hemisphere.

Jāng: When the Southern Hemisphere and the Northern Hemisphere are compared, their structure and topography are quite different.

Hwáng: The biggest difference is that the distribution of water and land is not equal.

Jāng: Why is it unequal?

Hwáng: In the Southern Hemisphere there is more water than land. Transportation routes on land are longer. Therefore, contacts between people are greatly restricted. There is much less population in this hemisphere compared to the Northern Hemisphere. In the last couple of centuries the population migrated slowly from the Northern Hemisphere to the South.

Jāng: Concerning population, it is, of course, affected by nature. Along the Equator there are few people because of bad environment, and the culture is also very primitive.

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Hwáng: People living there do not need to produce things, so their civilization does not progress. The weather there is not suited to white people, as some of them have very little resistance against tropical diseases.

Jāng: In the Torrid Zone, deserts, the North Pole and the South Pole, natural environment is also very bad. So there are also very few people.

Hwáng: Only in Mediterranean regions and the Temperate Zones is man able to win out due to better natural environment. Civilization has made good progress.

Jāng: Weather and topography indeed have great effects on mankind. The contribution of the Mediterranean climate to the development of Greek and Roman culture is a clear proof.

Hwáng: Other mild climate areas, such as South Africa, California, and the northern part of Australia, have also adopted production methods used in the Mediterranean Sea regions. Results have been very good.

Jāng: Among the continents of this world, Asia and Europe have the most population.

Hwáng: Yes, the total population of these two continents is four fifths of that of the entire world.

Jāng: By countries, China has the most people; India comes second, Russia third, and the United States fourth. These four nations are countries which have the most population in the world. Some nations are so overpopulated that a solution must be sought.

Hwáng: I just said that the population of the Southern Hemisphere is much less than that of the Northern Hemisphere. People in the Northern Hemisphere can emigrate.

Jāng: Yes, the South can accommodate many more persons. The world population of the future will definitely occupy a very important position.

Hwáng: White people have colonized South America, North America, South Africa, and Australia long ago. This was not due to the weather.

Jāng: Of course, the main reason was to solve their livelihood problems.

Hwáng: But some were seeking political freedom and other religious freedom. Whatever the reason, white men have obtained much land outside of Europe.

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Jāng: Although there are more people of the yellow race than of the white, there is not much colonization by the former. The main reason is that they are not willing to leave their place of birth. Therefore, even though they went overseas, quite often they would still return to the native land.

Hwáng: That is true. There are many overseas Chinese who have helped many countries to develop their land. We have already discussed a great deal today. Let us talk more about it next time.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

87.	bànchyóu	半球	N:	Hemisphere
87.1	dūngbànchyóu	東半球	N:	Eastern Hemisphere
87.2	syībànchyóu	西半球	N:	Western Hemisphere
87.3	nánbànchyóu	南半球	N:	Southern Hemisphere
87.4	běibànchyóu	北半球	N:	Northern Hemisphere
88.	bǐtsžjyān	彼此間	N:	between the two
88.1	bǐtsž	彼此	Ph:	mutual, mutually
89.	chàbyé	差別	N:	difference
89.1	yǒuchàbyé	有差別	SV:	be different
90.	chéngjì	成績	N:	achievement, record, result
91.	chr̀dàu	赤道	N:	Equator
92.	dài	帶	N:	zone
92.1	hándài	寒帶	N:	Frigid Zone
92.2	rèdài	熱帶	N:	Torrid Zone
92.3	wēndài	温帶	N:	Temperate Zone
93.	dz̀rándìlǐ	自然地理	N:	Natural Geography
93.1	dz̀rán	自然	N:	natural
94.	fēnpèi	分配	V/N:	distribute/distribution
95.	hwánjìng	環境	N:	environment, circumstance
96.	jǎng	長	V:	grow
96.1	jǎngdà	長大	V:	grow up
97.	jìnbù	進步	V/N:	improve, progress/ improvement, progress
98.	jōu	洲	N:	continent
99.	jǔng	種	N/M:	race, breed/ kind,type
99.1	báijǔngrén	白種人	N:	White Race (Caucasian)
99.2	hwángjǔngrén	黃種人	N:	Yellow Race (Oriental)
100.	jyǎudù	角度	N:	angle, aspect
101.	jyēgòu	結構	N:	structure, construction

102.	kāifā	開發	V:	develop (open up undeveloped land)
103.	màuyì	貿易	V/N:	trade, exchange/ buying & selling, commerce
104.	rénlèi	人類	N:	human race, humanity
105.	syànjr̀	限制	V/N:	limit/ limitation
105.1	shòu...de syànjr̀	受……的限制	V:	be limited by......
106.	yímín	移民	V/N:	immigrate, emigrate/ immigration, emigration
106.1	yí	移	V:	move, remove
107.	yōushr̀	優勢	N:	superiority
107.1	jànyōushr̀	佔優勢	V:	(occupy) be in a superior position to win

Notes

1.	Dì-jūng Hǎi	地中海	PW:	Mediterranean Sea
2.	Nán-fēi	南非	PW:	South Africa
3.	Àu-jōu	澳洲	PW:	Australia

生詞練習

1. 開汽車轉彎(jwǎnwān)的時候彎(wān)的角(jyǎu)度大比角(jyǎu)度小的容易轉(jwàn).

2. 全世界都有甚麼洲(jōu)? 美國是那一洲(jōu)?

3. 俄(è)國有些地方是在寒帶,其餘(yú)歐(Ōu)洲(jōu)的國家多半在北溫(wēn)帶.

4. 赤(Chr̀)道是地球(chyóu)當中的一條線,靠近這條線的地方叫熱帶,氣候都很熱.

5. a. 赤(Chr̀)道把地球(chyóu)分成南北兩部分.赤(Chr̀)道以北的叫北半球(chyóu).赤(Chr̀)道以南的叫南半球(chyóu).

b. 格林威治(Gélínwēijr̀)(Greenwich)把地球分成東半球與西半球.

6. a. 那本書是張先生寫的一本關於自然地理的書.

b. 要把外國話說得很自然一定得常常說.

7. 人身體各部的結構(gòu)都不一樣,也都不簡單.

8. 我們在動身以前，得把我們每人應當做的事分配(pèi)好。

9. 這個地方的氣候一年四季沒有很大差別。

10. a. 現在中共跟美國彼此(bǐtsž)間沒有貿易(màu)。

b. 這裏做事的人彼此(bǐtsž)都很合作。

c. 中國人從前在結婚以前，男女多半彼此(bǐtsž)不認識。

11. 世界上很多國家跟中共沒有貿易(màu)關係。

12. a. 學生講演每人限制(syànjř)不能過五分鐘。

b. 對於小孩子們吃糖(táng)得有限制(syànjř)，要不然會叫他們的身體不好。

c. 美國人民信教自由，從來不受任何限制(syànjř)。

13. a. 美國每年都有很多移(yí)民進來。

b. 今天的風向常移(yí)上午是向東的現在就移(yí)往西北了。

14. 這一帶的環境(hwánjìng)又安靜(jìng)又美，真是一個念

書的好地方.

5. a. 我們的中文比以前進步多了.

b. 環境(Hwánjìng)要是進步生活就會進步.

16. a. 各種飛機他都會開.

b. 白種人從前多半都是在歐洲(Ōujōu).

c. 在美國白種人跟黃(hwáng)種人都有.

17. 中共的人力佔優(yōu)勢.我們的火力佔優(yōu)勢.

18. 有人說人類(lèi)最先是由一個地方移(yi)往各地.也有人說别的星星也有人類(lèi).

19. 美國的西部是近來一百多年才開發的.現在還有很多的地方還未開發.

20. 有很多好成績(ji)的學生能看報,寫信,講演.

21. 孩子長得真快,三年不見,長大多了,

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 普通我們研究世界的地理用甚麼法子？
2. 世界上有幾大洲？
3. 世界上有幾個大洋？
4. 世界上有那三帶？
5. 赤道在那帶？
6. 地球可以分成東半球和西半球，可是研究自然地理的時候地球還可以分成甚麼？
7. 地球上有那兩極？
8. 南北兩半球在那兩方面的差別很大？
9. 南北兩半球在結搆和地形上怎麼差別很大？
10. 南北兩半球的陸地跟水的分別，對人口貿易交通等等有甚麼影響？
11. 北半球的人口移到南半球的很多麼？
12. 赤道地帶為甚麼人口很少？
13. 因為環境不好，人口少也影響到甚麼？
14. 赤道地帶的民族為甚麼不必生產？

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15. 這種地帶適合白種人住嗎？為甚麼？

16. 除了赤道地帶因為環境不好影響到人口，文化等等問題以外，還有甚麼別的地帶也有一樣的問題？

17. 甚麼地帶最好？

18. 地中海一帶，温帶自然環境最好的結果是甚麼？

19. 地中海的氣候發展了那些國家的文化？

20. 地中海地帶以外像地中海氣候的地方也用地中海地帶開發的方法嗎？成績怎麼樣？

21. 世界上的幾個大洲裏人口最多的是那兩洲？

22. 亞洲跟歐洲的人口合起來佔全世界人口的幾分之幾？

23. 要是按國家來算世界上那四個國的人口最多？

24. 人口太多的國家得想法子解決麼？

25. 按書上說解決人口問題最好的法子是甚麼？

26. 白種人已經向那些地方移民了？

27. 白種人向這些地方移民最大的原故是甚麼?

28. 白種人除了因為要解決生活問題移民以外還有甚麼原故?

29. 黃種人雖然比白種人多,可是向外頭移民的不多.那是甚麼原故?

30. 世界各國都有華僑 他們幫那些國家作甚麼?

31. 你跟你太太彼此商量家裡的問題嗎?

32. 你覺得這個地方的自然環境怎麼樣?

IV Translation Exercise

1. When it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is winter in the Southern Hemisphere.

2. He has crossed the equator at least three times during the past ten years.

3. The amount of food eaten by a large animal is different from that eaten by a small one.

4. The food received was immediately distributed to all the poor people of the city.

5. If you look at the forest from different angles you will see different scenery.

6. It is more comfortable to live in the temperate zone than in the torrid zone.

7. Between the two of them they have no problems. They are good to each other.

8. Are there six or seven continents in the world? On which do you live?

9. Children act very naturally in front of both adults and other children.

10. Can we say that the structure of salt is not complicated?

11. Selling things in a store is one form of trade.

12. The amount of money you can spend is limited by what you can get.

13. The human race is more clever than any animal. But sometimes we do stupid things.

14. Are we limited in the things we do by our environment?

15. Thousands of people immigrate into the United States each year.

16. If you want to occupy a position of superiority you must know more and work harder.

17. Has there been any progress in the world during the past 50 years?

18. His achievements can be seen from the many students that he had taught. They have now all become famous.

19. The wastelands to the north of this continent needs development.

20. In South Africa do all races live together?

21. Most of the yellow race live on the continent of Asia, while the Caucasians live in both North America and Europe.

22. Europeans have been immigrating into the United States during the last 200 years.

23. Having and not having money is the difference between rich and poor people.

24. In the frigid zones it is hard to develop the land because of the cold.

25. They are polite to each other because one is the host and the other one a guest.

V. Reading

A.

西藏路上 (二)

由西康的昌都經過幾個小城才進西藏，在公路上可以看見交界的牌子。那時候雖然是秋季可是路上所見的已經都是一片白色了。高山一個連一個，因為雪太厚路不够好，每年春季化雪弄壞了很多路。沿路看見日夜不停的勞動服務的人。我們的車越走越慢，最後停了下來。原來這一部分公路的下頭是冰，得修理。中共本來跟修理的人說，完成一部分就可以回家；可是現在一山又一山的修着，因為工作太累(lèi)病死的不少。還有從蘇聯來的專家不太認識這個環(hwán)境常常統計弄錯了出事也死了很多人。吃的東西常運不到。他們就得餓(è)幾天所以修路的成績(jī)壞極了。到底中共怎麼去修通這條世界上最高的公路為了移(yí)民呢，為

了開發呢,還是......? 沿路的山上木頭牌子上寫着「公路通了車,大家進西藏」.我想西藏人有一天一定會明白,實在中共造這些路的目的是甚麼的.

幾天以後,中共限制只有司(sī)機的可以留在那兒,所以我也就只好坐上汽車回西康去了.

B. 句子

(一)我們家的門牌是用銅作的.

(二)很多私立大學裏頭環(hwán)境都很好.

(三)冬季這兒常下大雪,雪厚得不能出門.

(四)航運進步以後,沿海的城市的商業越來越發達.

(五)敵人包圍我們,師長說寧(níng)可餓死也不投降.

(六)西藏出產的紅花是一種很有名的中國藥.

(七)有人說戰爭也有好處,因為有了破壞才有建設.

(八)政府限制出品產量的目的,為的是維持出

品的價值.

(九)最早宣佈跟中共建立商業關係的是$\overset{\text{È}}{\text{俄}}$,英,加,等等國家.

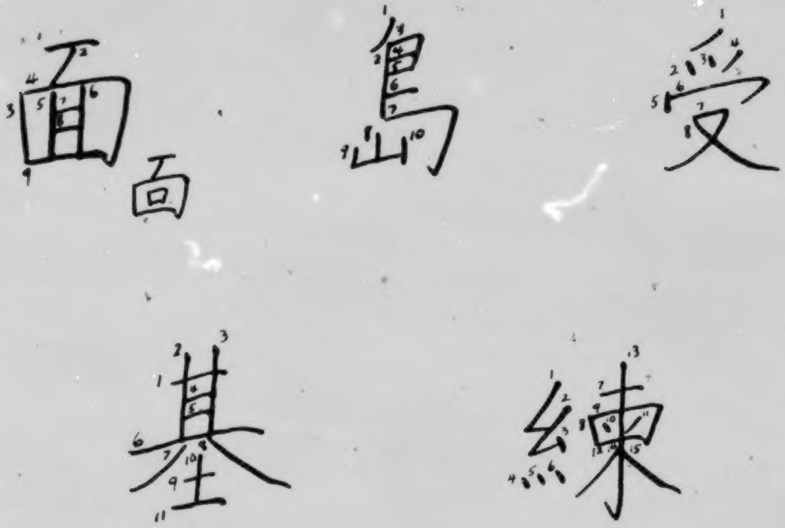
(十)從前中國人在木頭上$\overset{\text{dyāu}}{\text{彫}}$刻死了的家人的名字作紀念物.

C. Characters (Nos 736-743)

736.	牌	pái	N:	sign, card, tablet,arch	牌子 門牌	sign, brand make, tag (baggage) house number plate
737.	厚	hòu	SV:	thick (in dimension) heavy(clothing)	厚衣shāng	thick cloth
738.	越	ywè	BF:	越....越...		the more....the more..
739.	境	jìng	BF:	rigion	hwán 境	environment
740.	餓	è	SV:	be hungry	餓死	hungry to death
741.	木	mù	BF:	wood	木頭	wood
742.	限	syàn	BF/V:	limit, boundary/ limit	限制	limit, restrict limit, restriction
743.	制	jr̀	BF:	regulate, govern, restrict	限制	limit, restrict limit, restriction

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 485-490)



B. Radicals

1. 面 (face, 176) as the word: 面
2. 山 (mountain, 46) as in: 島
3. 又 (also, 29) as in: 受
4. 土 (earth, 32) as in: 基
5. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 練

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

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1. Exercise on finals ou and you:

Yale	W-G	
	With Initials	Without Initials
ou	-ou	ou
you	-iu	yu

2 . Write down the W-G equivalents:

chou
dou
dsou
fou
gou
hou
jou
kou
lou
mou
nou
ou
pou
rou
sou
shou
tou
tsou

chyou
dyou
jyou
lyou
myou
nyou
syou
you

3. The instructor will read out aloud the above sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems.

第一百一十三課

第一部　對話

一個中士王明要帶三個上等兵:張三,趙(Jàu)二,李明,出去偵(jēn)察.出發以前他給那些兵很詳細的提示(shr̀).

王:昨天執(jr)行官叫我到司(sz)令部去,命令我帶幾個弟兄(syūng)們過河偵(jēn)察敵人的情形.

張:我們這次出去巡(syún)邏(lwó)要注意偵(jēn)察甚麼呢?

王:執(jr)行官說,我們不知道河那邊敵人的兵力,也不知道他們是不是預備攻擊,所以才派我們出去.

趙:執(jr)行官有敵人要攻擊的情報麼?

王:執(jr)行官沒說,我想他大概有情報.他想知道敵人兵力的展開.

李:敵人要是預備攻擊,可能有很多戰車跟裝

jyǎ 甲部隊.因為我們河這邊有很多平地用裝 jyǎ 甲部隊很合 shr̀ 適.

王:要是敵人集中很多裝 jyǎ 甲部隊,我們就得有很好的反戰車防禦.比方説,得請 sz 司令部給我們 bǔ 補給穿 jyǎ 甲彈,戰防砲.

張:我想 sz 司令部也可以派飛機去轟炸他們的戰車,用大炮彈轟炸,一定可以讓他們受很大的 swǔn shr 損失.

王:我們現在先談一談怎麼過河.

趙:我們前線的這條河太寬.我看只有兩個可以 shè 涉水的地方,就是我們第一營跟第三營的前頭.

王:那兩個地方很好,水不太 shēn 深, shè 涉水一點問題也沒有.

李:我們這次 syún lwó 巡邏要帶些甚麼兵器呢?

王:我想我們四個人都帶 chūng fēng 衝鋒槍,發射 Sù 速度跟火力都大.

張:要是敵人打算攻擊我們,一定 預備很

多彈藥(yàu),輜(dz)重.我們這次要是發現他們的彈藥(yàu)補(bǔ)給站給司(sz)令部報告就可以去轟炸那些地方.

王: 你說的很對.我們這次出去除了注意敵人的兵力以外,也得注意敵人的輜(dz)重.各種輜(dz)重都很要緊,不一定是彈藥輜(dz)重.

趙: 河那邊的地形您都研究好了吧.

王: 在司(sz)令部,執(jř)行官給我看過一張地圖.河那邊有很多小山,山凹(yāu)很多.山凹(yāu)那兒有很好的路可以過各種車輛(lyàng).

李: 我們過了河以後看得見那些山凹(yāu)麼?

王: 得用望遠鏡(jìng)才看得見.我們過河以後就用河旁邊兒的草做隱(yǐn)蔽(bì).用望遠鏡(jìng)偵(jēn)察敵人的情形.

張: 我們的鋼(gāng)盔(kwēi)上頭得有偽(wěi)裝吧.

王: 當然得有偽(wěi)裝才能不讓敵人發現.

趙: 前幾天敵人對我們的陣地發射了不少砲彈,好像他們的砲兵陣地就在河那邊

兒,我們這次也可以看看.

王: 執(jŕ)行官說,司(sz)令部派了飛機去照相.可是因為敵人的偽(wěi)裝太好照 的不清楚.這次讓我們注意偵(jēn)察他們的砲兵陣地.

李: 我們回來的路怎麼樣走?

王: 我們在剛剛說的第一營陣地前頭過河,沿着河旁邊的草地偵(jēn)察.只要偵(jēn)察完了到我們第二營前頭可以涉(shè)水的地方就可以回來.

趙: 我們要過河是不是得穿長靴(sywē)?

王: 當然我們都得穿長靴(sywē).

張: 我們今天晚上幾點鐘出發?

王: 九點鐘以後天就很黑了,我們就開始過河.一會兒飯廳見.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Sergeant Wáng Míng takes three privates first class (Jāng Sān, Jáu Èr, Lǐ Míng) out to reconnoiter. Before setting out, he gives the soldiers a detailed briefing.

Wáng: Yesterday the Executive Officer called me to Headquarters and ordered me to take several men across the river and reconnoiter the enemy situation.

Jāng: To what should we pay most attention when we go out to reconnoiter this time?

Wáng: The Executive Officer said that we do not know the strength of the enemy on the other side of the river; also whether they were preparing to attack; therefore, he is sending us to find out.

Jāng: Did the Executive Officer have any intelligence report on the enemy's plan of attack?

Wáng: The Executive Officer did not say. I think he probably has reports on that. He wants to know the deployment of the enemy force.

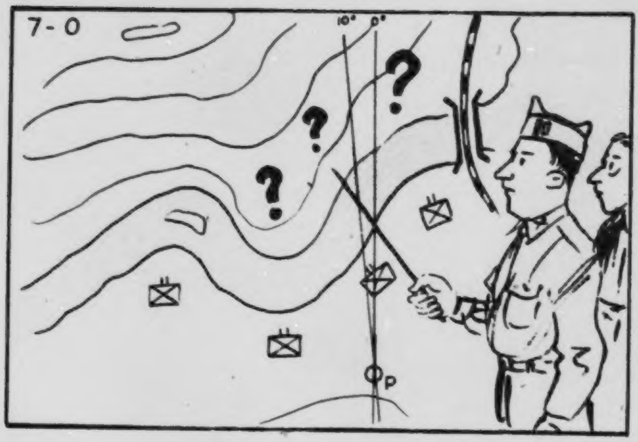
Lǐ: If the enemy plan to attack, they possibly will use tanks and armored units. Because it is all flat land on this side of the river, which is suitable forarmored units.

Wáng: If the enemy assembles many armored units, we will have to prepare a good anti-tank defense. For instance, we will have to request Headquarters to send us armor-piercing anti-tank guns.

Jāng: I think Headquarters can also send planes to bomb their tanks, using large boms and make them suffer great losses.

Wáng: Let us first talk about how we are going to cross the river.

Jáu: The river in our front line is too wide. I saw only two places that we could ford over. They are in front of the 1st and 3rd Battalions.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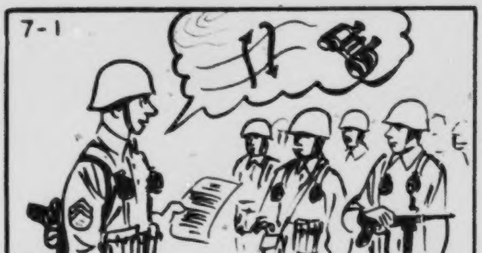
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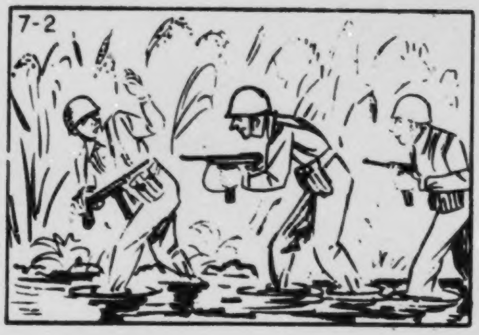
7-2

Wáng: Those two places are good. The water is not too deep. There will be no problem for our crossing through these places.

Lǐ: What weapons do we have to take when we go out this time?

Wáng: I think the four of us will all take tommy guns. The speed and fire power of tommy guns are both great.

Jāng: If the enemy plans to attack us, they will have to prepare a great deal of ammunition and supplies. If we discover their ammunition supply stations, we can report these to Headquarters, so that we can bomb those places.

Wáng: You are correct. When we go out this time, besides paying attention to enemy strength, we will also have to pay attention to the enemy supplies. All kinds of supplies are important, not necessarily just the ammunition supply.

Jáu: Did you study the terrain on the other side of the river?

Wáng: The Executive Officer at Headquarters showed me a map. There are many small hills and saddles on the other side of the river. Roads in the saddles are good for all kinds of vehicles.

Lǐ: Can we see the saddles after we cross the river?

Wáng: We can see them only with binoculars. We will use the grass along the river as cover and use binoculars to reconnoiter enemy conditions.

Jāng: We will need camouflage on our helmets, won't we?

Wáng: Of course we will have to have camouflage, so that the enemy won't be able to see us.

Jáu: Several days ago the enemy shot many shells into our position. It seems that their artillery position was right at the bank on the other side of the river.

Wáng: The Executive Officer said that Headquarters sent airplanes to take pictures. But because the enemy's camouflage was so good, the pictures did not come out clearly. This time we are required to pay special attention to reconnoitering their artillery position.

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Lǐ: What route are we going to take when we return?

Wáng: We will cross the river in front of the First Battalion which we just mentioned and reconnoiter along the river. As soon as we finish reconnoitering, we can come across the grass land in front of the Third Battalion, and get back.

Jáu: Do we have to wear long boots when we cross the river?

Wáng: Of course we will have to wear long boots.

Jāng: When do we start tonight?

Wáng: After 9 O'clock, it will be very dark. We will cross the river at that time.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

108. bīnglì	兵力	N:	strength (mil.)
109. bǔjí	補給	V/N:	supply
110. chīngjànchē	輕戰車	N:	light tank
110 .1 jùngjànchē	重戰車	N:	heavy tank
111. chwānjyǎdàn	穿甲彈	N:	armor-piercing bullet (shell)
112. dànyàu bǔjíjàn	彈藥補給站	N:	ammunition supply point
113. dz̄jùng	輜重	N:	train (mil.)
113.1 dànyàu dz̄jùng	彈藥輜重	N:	ammunition train
114. fāshè sùdù	發射速度	N:	rate of fire
115. fǎnjànchē fángyù	反戰車防禦	N:	antitank defense
116. hòuchín	後勤	N:	logistics
117. jǎnkāi	展開	V/N:	deploy, deployment
118. jŕsyínggwān	執行官	N:	executive officer
119. pèishǔ	配屬	V:	attached to
120. pēnhwǒchì	噴火器	N:	flame thrower
121. shānyāu	山凹	N:	saddle (terrain)
122. shàubīng	哨兵	N:	sentry
123. shèshwěi	涉水	V:	ford
124. shēn	深	SV:	deep
125. tíshr̀	提示	V/N:	brief/ briefing
126. tsáng	藏	V:	hide
127. wàngywǎnjìng	望遠鏡	N:	telescope,binocular
128. yǐnbì	隱蔽	V/N:	conceal, concealment

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129. yùnshū 運輸 V/N: transport, transportation

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生詞練習

1. 一個團的兵力是三千人.

2. a. 步兵在山地作戰的時候,補給(bǔji)是一個很大的問題.

   b. 我們的空軍冒雪補給(bǔji)我們的軍隊.

3. a. 輕戰車雖然火力不大,但是用的時候很方便.

   b. 在地形複雜的地方不能用重戰車作戰.

4. 穿甲彈主要是為打戰車用的.

5. 前方的作戰部隊都到彈藥補給站去領彈藥.

6. a. 第二次世界大戰以後,部隊的輜(dž)重多半是用汽車.

   b. 步兵部隊裏管彈藥輜(dž)重的是一個運輸軍官.

7. 現在用的重機關槍的發射速度比以前用的快一倍.

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8. 要是敵人用裝甲部隊攻擊我們的時候，
我們得用反戰車防禦的戰術。
chín
9. 後勤在機動性戰爭裏佔最重的地位。
chwò
10. 我們的先頭部隊一接觸敵人以後，就立
刻展開。
jŕ Jŕ
11. 師，團，營，連，都有他們的執行官。執行官的
任務是在他的長官不在的時候執行長
官的職務。

12. 為了讓步兵部隊能完成他的任務，指揮
pèi
官常常把砲兵跟裝甲兵配屬給他們。
jyāngù
13. 我們攻擊敵人堅固的防禦工事，一定得
用噴火器。
yāu
14. 敵人在山凹地區有很多砲兵陣地。
shàu
15. 在晚上部隊休息的時候，一定要派哨兵
jyè
警戒。
shè
16. 步兵常常在河水不太深的地方涉水通
過。

17. 要是河水很深,工兵得架(fóu 浮)橋讓部隊通過.

18. a. 昨天開會的時候,指揮官特別把這幾點提示(shì)各部隊的隊長

b. 我可以提示(shì)你應當注意的幾個問題.

19. 我把手槍藏在桌子底下.

20. 砲兵軍官都有一個望遠鏡.

21. 砲兵陣地一定要偽(wěi)裝在一個很隱蔽(yǐnbì)的地方.要不然很容易被敵人的空軍發現.

22. 船,飛機,汽車,火車都是主要的運輸工具.

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第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候兵力不够,有甚麼危險?
2. 打仗的時候補給沒有到,有甚麼危險?
3. 打仗的時候怎麼給前線送補給?
4. 輕戰車大概有多重?
5. 重戰車大概有多重?
6. 重戰車上頭有些甚麼兵器?
7. 甚麼是穿甲彈?
8. 打戰車為甚麼最好用穿甲彈?
9. 甚麼是彈藥補給站?
10. 把敵人的彈葯補給站破壞了,有甚麼好處?
11. 甚麼是輜重?
12. 打仗的時候彈葯輜重為甚麼很要緊?
13. 步槍的發射速度是多少?
14. 自動步槍的發射速度是多少?
15. 重機槍的發射速度是多少?
16. 甚麼是反戰車防禦?

17. 甚麼是後勤?

18. 打仗的時候,兵力的展開,為甚麼很要緊?

19. 一個部隊的執行官作些甚麼?

20. 步兵師的司令部配屬那些部隊?

21. 為甚麼有時候給步兵部隊配屬戰車?

22. 噴火器有甚麼用?

23. 甚麼是山凹?

24. 哨兵作些甚麼事?

25. 甚麼是涉水的地方?

26. 部隊過河的時候,要是沒有涉水的地方怎、麼辦?

27. 河水太深可以涉水嗎?

28. 打仗以前誰給指揮官提示?

29. 要是敵人藏在山洞裡有甚麼武器打他們?

30. 望遠鏡有甚麼用?

31. 打仗的時候隱蔽有甚麼用?

32. 打仗的時候為甚麼運輸很要緊?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Before launching any attack a commander must have a very clear idea of the strength of his own troops.
2. Our executive officer suggested to the commander that we launch an attack before the enemy completes deployment of his troops.
3. It seems that our enemy has deployed their troops at the saddle of Hill 103.
4. Our bombers bombed enemy train (military) and destroyed almost all of it.
5. The chief of the intelligence section has just given his officers a briefing on enemy strength.
6. By using binoculars, our sergeant discovered that the enemy has forded the stream to our rear.
7. In order to cut off enemy supply of ammunition we plan to shell enemy ammunition supply points.
8. Without armor-piercing shells our anti-tank defense is still imcomplete.
9. Our headquarters has just notified us that two anti-aircraft units are now attached to our division.
10. Since we do not have enough big guns we must have a good plan for their concealment from enemy bombers.
11. Sometimes flame throwers are extremely useful in destroying enemy pill boxes.
12. When the Germans and the British fought in Africa, logistics was their major problem. It eventually determined the outcome of the war there.
13. Since enemy trenches are too deep I think we should use flame throwers.
14. The rate of fire of our light machine guns is superior to the enemy's.
15. When our sentry failed to salute the executive officer, he knew he would hear from his sergeant.

16. Once your transportation breaks down you will not be able to supply troops at the front.

17. I still don't understand why the enemy should transport all their anti-tank guns to their front when we have no planes.

18. As far as our tank unit is concerned, our heavy tanks are all right but our light tanks are inferior to the enemy's.

19. Before we deploy our heavy tanks on the front we had better get more information about the enemy's anti-tank artillery.

20. It seems that the enemy position is well-concealed, otherwise our bombers should not have missed it.

V. Reading

A. 一個提示

王明中士給過河巡邏(syúnlwó)的三個一等兵的提示：

(一) 巡邏(Syúnlwó)之目的：偵察敵人兵力之展開，偵察敵人是不是預備攻擊。

(二) 出發時間，集合地點與過河方法：今天晚上九點以後，天一黑，於第一營前頭涉(shè)水過河。

(三) 需要之武器與裝備：衝鋒鎗與長靴(syū)。鋼盔(kwēi)上得有偽(wěi)裝。

(四) 過河以後注意：

1，用河邊之草作隱蔽(yǐnbì)，再用望遠鏡(jìng)偵察敵人情形。

2，偵察敵人是不是集中裝甲(jyǎ)部隊，報告請求司令部補給穿甲(jyǎ)戰防砲，用反戰車防禦。

3, 要是發現戰車集中地點與彈藥補給站,
就報告司令部派飛機轟炸.

4, 偵察敵人砲兵陣地.

B. 句子

(一)祖父給我的紀念物掉在海裏了.

(二)投降之目的是減少死傷.

(三)中華民國北部與蘇聯相聯接.

(四)平均每一季有一兩班畢業.

(五)這種花$\overset{\text{shài}}{\text{晒}}$太陽可不合式.

(六)師長領導作戰是我們的指$\overset{\text{hwēi}}{\text{揮}}$官.

(七)翻譯聖經是一種文化工作.

(八)這塊木太厚,不合式,不能作門牌.

(九)提到講演,用普通名$\overset{\text{tsź}}{\text{詞}}$代替專名$\overset{\text{tsź}}{\text{詞}}$好麼?

(十)據說他研究西藏語言跟普通話的比較.

(十一)經濟弄得不好最容易起革命.

(十二)有一次他發燒太久,腦子受了傷,所以覺得

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背書好像很難似的.

(十三)派誰去受挖壕溝(háugōu),破壞障碍(jàn ài)物,爬(pá)牆,等等,訓練?

(十四)其實雙方都知道彼(bǐ)此軍隊的分佈地區.

(十五)請減少解釋句子構造的時間,多練習說話.

(十六)大城市的位置,河流的分佈,用不同的顏色畫在第一頁上.

(十七)附近的舖子不賣繩子,至於那兒賣,我不知道.

(十八)升旗的時候,我那位親戚因為太餓摔倒(shwāidǎu)下來了.

(十九)不只得討論怎麼防禦敵人,也需要計劃怎麼進攻與撤(chè)退.

(二十)高山族是台灣土人,常在海邊兒跳民間舞.

(二十一)請舉些例子,說明英國統治香港這個屬地有甚麼衛生建設?

(二十二)歷史證明服務成績(jī)不好的政府不能繼續維持下去的.

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(二十三)沿岸得很秘密偵察,無論如何不能叫廣播員宣佈.

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C. Characters (Nos. 744-750)

744.	示 shr̀	BF: reveal	提示 - to indicate; brief
745.	偵 jēn	BF: spy	偵察 - reconnaissance, to reconnoiter 偵 tàng - detective, to detect
746.	衝 chūng (冲)	V: rush against	衝鋒 - to charge 衝鋒槍 - submachine gun 衝鋒位置 - assault position
747.	鋒 fēng	BF: sharp point	衝鋒 - to charge
748.	鋼 gāng	N: steel	鋼 kwēi - steel helmet
749.	補 bǔ (补)	V: to patch, repair	補給 - supply, to supply 補給站 - supply station 補給路 - supply line 補 yá - fill a tooth
750.	司 sz̄	BF: control	司令 - commander 司令部 - headquarters 司機的 - chauffeur 公司 - company, corporation

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 491-495)

場 向 集

場
(场)

合 存

B. Radicals

1. 土 (earth, 32) as in: 場
2. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 向 合
3. 隹 (a bird, 172) as in: 集
4. 子 (child, 39) as in: 存

B.C.			
2852-2255	The Legendary Period	(五帝紀)	
2205-1118	The Hsia Dynasty	(夏紀)	
? 1766	Yin	(殷)	
c. 1350	Shang	(商)	Anyang Period (安陽文化期)
1122	Western Chou	(西周)	
700	Eastern Chou	(東周)	(722-481 Spring & Autumn)
403-221	Warring States	(戰國)	
255-206	Ch'in	(秦)	(221-209 Shih Huang-ti) 始皇帝
206-	Former Han	(前漢)	
9- A.D.	Wang Mang, ururper	(王莽)	
25-220	Later Han	(後漢)	
220-264	Three Kingdom	(三國)	
265-419	Chin	(晋)	
420-588	Southern & Northern Dynasties	(南北朝)	(五胡十六國)
589-618	Sui	(隋)	
618-907	T'ang	(唐)	
907-960	Five Dynasties	(五代)	(Khitan Tartars 契丹) (Liao 遼)
960-1126	Northern Sung	(北宋)	(Chin 金)
1127-1280	Southern Sung	(南宋)	
1206-1368	Yüan	(元)	
1368-1644	Ming	(明)	(Mongols 北元)
1644-1911	Ch'ing	(清)	
1912-	The Republic of China (中華民國)		(1949- The People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國)

第一百一十四課

中國歷史(一)

第一部　對話

王:今天我們談談中國的歷史.我知道你看過講中國歷史的英文書,也聽過中國的歷史故(gù)事,一定有很多問題吧.

李:聽說中國最早的歷史記載(dzài)是從商朝(cháu)起始的.商朝(cháu)是紀元前一七六六年到紀元前一一二二年.這麼,中國的歷史就有三千七百年,為甚麼他們要說有五千年呢?

王:你說的對.中國在商朝(cháu)的時候已經有了歷史記載(dzài).可是從這些最早的歷史記載(dzài)裏,我們也知道了商朝(cháu)以前一千多年的文明.

李:我在紐約(Nyoǔ Ywē)的一個大博(bwó)物院裏,看見過一些商朝(cháu)的銅做的木頭做的和骨(gú)頭做的東西.那些銅做的東西上頭有很奇怪的

cháu cháu
字。商朝人的生活好像是農業生活。商朝
dzūng cháu
人很注重宗教生活。商朝以前的中國是
甚麼樣兒的呢？

cháu
王：商朝以前一千多年　中國人的生活很
lyè
簡單。一天到晚忙着打魚，打獵，沒有時間
念書寫字。所以這一千多年的歷史都是
chwán cháu chwán
傳說的。後來商朝的人用文字把這些傳
gǔ
說記下來，就成了中國上古史的一部分。

jēn cháu
李：有些書裏說指南針，製造絲，都是在商朝
kwài cháu
以前發明的。喝茶，用筷子吃飯也是商朝
cháu
以前開始的。在商朝快完的時候中國人
又有了一個重要的發明，就是用鐵做東
cháu bài
西。後來，會用鐵武器的人把商朝打敗了。
Jōu
中國的歷史又開始了一個新時代，叫周
cháu
朝。　（紀元前一一二三——二五五）

Jōu cháu gǔ
王：周朝在中國的上古歷史上最重要。到了
Jōu cháu
周朝，中國人　活動的地方已經從黃河
yù Jyāng yù
流域到了中國的中部長江流域。

Jōu cháu
李:為甚麼周朝的歷史很重要?

Jōu cháu
王:周朝的政治制度是一種封建制度,有很
多小國家.這些小國家常常打仗老是在
jìng　　　　　　　　　　　　yù
競爭,所以政治,經濟,社會,教育,學術,文化
各方面都有很大的進步.我想這就是後
Jōu cháu　　　　gù
來的人說周朝歷史重要的原故.

李:你說的紀元前三四世紀的中國各方面
Ōu Jōu　　　　Là
的情形好像歐洲歷史上的希臘時代,對
lèi　　　　gùng syàn
人類的文明有很大的貢獻.

王:到了紀元前第三世紀,在中國許多國家
shèng
打來打去結果就剩了七個大國.這七個
Chín
大國裏頭秦國最強大.最後,在紀元前二
Chín　bài
二一年,秦國打敗了另外六個國,建立了
dì　　　　　　　　　　cháu
一個大帝國.中國的歷史上叫這個朝代
Chín cháu
秦朝.　(紀元前二二一——二零五)

Chín cháu　dì　　　　　cháu
李:從秦朝起,中國帝國雖然經過了很多朝
代,可是到了一九一一年中國才變成了
hé　　　　　　　　Chín cháu　Chín
共和國.希望我們明天接着談秦朝和秦

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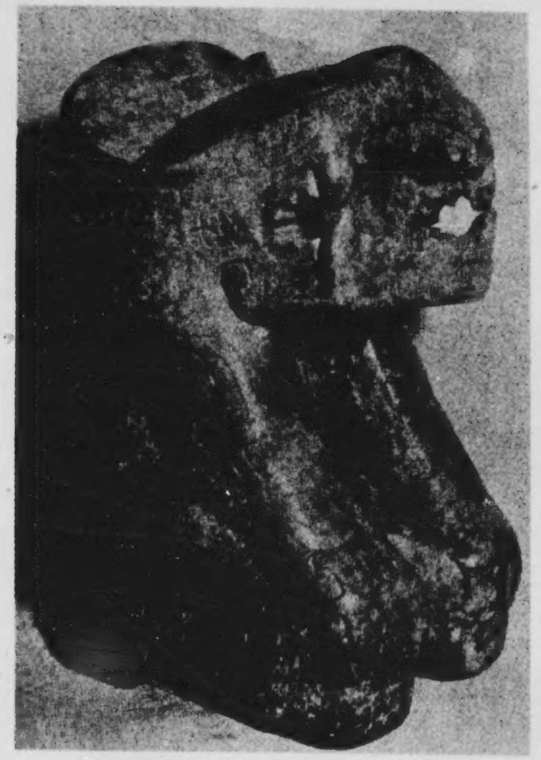
cháu
朝以後的歷史。



安陽出土之虎頭人身石獸。
A stone statue with a lion's head and a man's body excavated at Anyang.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese History

Wáng: Today let us talk about Chinese history. I know that you have already read Chinese history in English and heard Chinese historical anecdotes. You must have some questions.

Lee: I heard that the earliest Chinese historical records began with the Shang Dynasty. The Shang Dynasty started in 1766 B.C. and ended 1122 B.C. Thus, Chinese history is only about 3700 years old. Why do people say it dates back 5000 years?

Wáng: You are correct. During the Shang Dynasty, China already had historical records. But from these early historical records we learn that Chinese civilization dates back over another thousand years.

Lee: In a large museum in New York I have seen some Chinese objects made of bronze, wood, and bone. Those made of bronze had lots of odd characters on them. The people of the Shang Dynasty seem to have had an agricultural life. They were quite religious. What was life like in China before the Shang Dynasty?

Wáng: The life of the Chinese people about a thousand years before the Shang Dynasty was very primitive. All day long they were busy fishing and hunting. They had no time for reading and writing. Therefore, the history of this period is mostly legendary. Afterwards, the men of the Shang Dynasty recorded these legends which became a portion of ancient Chinese history.

Lee: Some books say that the "compass" and the "manufacture of silk" were invented before the Shang Dynasty. The drinking of tea and the use of chopsticks were also started before the Shang Dynasty. Towards the end of the Shang Dynasty the Chinese people had another invention, namely making things of iron. Later on the Shang Dynasty was overthrown by people who used iron weapons. Chinese history then began a new epoch, known as J̄ou (Chow) Dynasty (1122 B.C.-255 B.C.)

L.114

Wáng: The Jou Dynasty occupies a very important position in ancient Chinese history. At the time of the Jou Dynasty the activities of the Chinese people had already extended from the Yellow River valley to the Yangtze River valley.

Lee: Why is the history of the Jou Dynasty very important?

Wáng: The political system of the Jou Dynasty was a kind of feudal system. There were many small states. They often fought one another and always competed with each other. Therefore, there was much progress during this period politically, economically, socially, educationally, academically, and culturally. I think this is the reason why people, afterwards, considered the history of the Jou Dynasty as being very important.

Lee: According to what you said, it seems that conditions in China during the third and fourth centuries B.C. were very similar to the Hellenic Period of European history. A great contribution was made to the civilization of mankind.

Wáng: During the third century many small states were constantly at war. Gradually, they were reduced to seven big states among which the State of Chin was the biggest. Finally, Chin conquered all the other six states, and by 221 B.C. established a big empire, known in Chinese history as the Chin Dynasty (221 B.C.- 205 B.C.)

Lee: Since the Chin Dynasty China has gone through many dynasties until 1911. Then China became a republic. Tomorrow we shall continue to discuss Chinese history since the Chin Dynasty.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

130.	chwán-shwō	傳說	N:	legend
131.	chyángdà	强大	SV:	strong, big
131.1	chyáng	强	SV:	strong
132.	dǎ yú	打魚	V:	to fish (as a profession)
133.	dìgwó	帝國	N:	Empire
134.	dùngwù	動物	N:	animals (fauna)
135.	fāmíng	發明	V/N:	invent / inventions
136.	fēngjyàn jr̀dù	封建制度	N:	feudal system
136.1	jr̀dù		N:	system
137.	túng	銅	N:	copper, bronze, brass
138.	gǔtóu	骨頭	N:	bone
139.	gùnghégwó	共和國	N:	Republic
140.	gùngsyàn	貢獻	N/V:	contribution/ contribute
141.	hwángjīn shŕdài	黃金時代	N:	golden age
141.1	hwángjīn	黃金	N:	gold (yellow)
142.	jìdzài	記載	V/N:	record/ record
143.	jìywán	紀元	N:	millenium
143.1	jìywánchyán	紀元前	N:	(Before Christ)
144.	jìngjēng	競爭	V/N:	compete/ competition
145.	jřnánjēn	指南針	N:	compass
146.	jr̀shwéi	治水	N/V:	flood control/ control floods
146.1	jr̀	治	V:	control, administer
147.	jùjùng	注重	V:	stress, pay attention to
148.	lyóuyù	流域	N:	basin

149.	shànggǔshř	上古史	N:	ancient history
150.	shŕdài	時代	N:	era, age
151.	shr̀jì	世紀	N:	century
152.	sywéshù	學術	N:	scholarship; scholarly, academic
153.	wéndz̀	文字	N:	written language
154.	wénmíng	文明	N/SV:	civilization/civilized

Notes

1.	Chín	秦	Chin Dynasty
2.	Jōu	周	Chou Dynasty
3.	Shāng	商	Shang Dynasty
4.	Syà	夏	Hsia Dynasty
5.	Syīlà	希臘	Greece

生 詞 練 習

1. 按照歷史的記$\overset{\text{dzài}}{\text{載}}$造紙是中國最先發明的.可是一定在那一年,記$\overset{\text{dzài}}{\text{載}}$的不清楚.

2. a. 造紙的發明在世界文化上開了一個新紀元.

   b. 很多歐洲的國家紀$\overset{\text{ywán}}{\text{元}}$前的記$\overset{\text{dzài}}{\text{載}}$很少.

3. 世界文明跟科學的發達很有關係.

4. 很多的像是銅做的,所以中國叫銅像.

5. a. 一個人的身體大小一共有一百多塊$\overset{\text{gǔ}}{\text{骨}}$頭.

   b. 他們跟敵人打了三年,真有骨頭!

6. a. 要打算身體好,得多注重吃的東西.

   b. 我們這兒學外國話都是注重說話.

7. 打魚的法子很多.你喜歡那種?

8. 那件事是你看見的還聽人傳說?傳說的不應當信.

9. 古時候的事很多沒有記$\overset{\text{dzài}}{\text{載}}$,都是傳說來

的.

10. 很多專家都是用古物來研究上古史.

11. 按着中國文字的記載,指南針是中國人發明的.

12. Thomas A. Edison 的發明很多.

13. a. 世界上有幾個國家在古時代的文化都很高.

b. 時代不同,人類的看法就不同.

yù

14. 中國的米多半是出產在長江流域.

Ōu jōu

15. a. 歐洲很早都是封建制度.

b. 現在中國的學校制度差不多跟美國一樣.

c. 中國的社會制度跟西方國家的不太一樣.

16. a. 希臘古代的學術地位很高.

gùngsyàn

b. 美國在軍事學術上的貢獻很多.

jìngjēng

17. a. 近來俄國跟美國在原子上的競爭很利

害.

jìngjēng

b. 做小買賣不跟大買賣競爭.

18. a. 二十世紀是科學最進步一個時代.

b. 一百年是一世紀.

gùngsyàn

19. a. 古希臘對學術上的貢獻很大.

b. 德國人對原子科學貢獻最早.

20. 强大的國家得有强大的兵力.

21. 英國跟日本都還是帝國.

Fēi

22. 最近非洲又增加了很多新共和國.

23. a. 中國禹王治水的時候他三次經過他家也沒進去看看太太.

b. 大夫不都甚麼病都會治.

Ā pi lín

c. 阿司匹靈可以治傷風.

24. 有的動物也會說話.

25. a. 二十世紀是美國的黃金時代.

b. 美國的西部以前出產很多黃金.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國最早的歷史是從那一朝起始的？
2. 商朝是紀元前多少年就存在了的？
3. 從商朝開始到現在大概有多少年？
4. 為甚麼我們普通說中國已經有了五千年的歷史了？
5. 李先生在紐約博物院看見了一些商朝時候用甚麼做的東西？
6. 銅作的那些東西上頭有些甚麼？
7. 商朝人的生活是甚麼樣的生活？
8. 商朝人還注重甚麼生活？
9. 商朝以前的一千多年中國人的生活是怎麼樣的呢？
10. 另外有些書的說法不同。怎麼不同？
11. 商朝被打敗了以後的一個新時代叫甚麼？
12. 周朝的時候中國人的活動已經從那兒到了那兒？

13. 周朝在中國上古歷史上為甚麼最重要?

14. 李先生說紀元前三四世紀的中國各方面的情形好像歐洲的希臘時代,對人類那方面有很大的貢獻?

15. 紀元前第三世紀的時候,中國有幾個大國?

16. 這七個大國最後都被誰打敗了?

17. 從秦朝一直到甚麼時候中國才變成了共和國?

18. 汽車的發明對人類的進步有很大的貢獻麼?

19. 指南針有甚麼用?

20. 除了美國以外世界上還有強大的國家嗎?那一國?

21. 一個人的黃金時代是年青的時候嗎?為甚麼?

22. 現在世界上還有帝國嗎?請你隨便說一兩個.

23. 那些國家是共和國?請你也説一兩個.
24. 美國是用黃金作單位嗎?
25. 在美國商業的競爭很利害.這樣競爭的結果是不是人民就可能得到更多的好處?
26. 請你隨便説幾位這個世紀最有影響的人.
27. 你把每天的生活經過都記載下來嗎?
28. 傳説是不是可靠的?為甚麼?
29. 在美國現在治水是一個很要緊的問題麼?為甚麼?
30. 文字的發明對人類有甚麼幫忙?
31. 中國長江流域出口的有一個大城叫甚麼?
32. 念中文的時候你最注重甚麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Under the feudal system the ordinary people suffer quite a lot of hardships.

2. If we want to control floods we must plant a lot of trees.

3. The Modern Age has many new inventions that are useful for the people.

4. Do you know when the compass was invented, and by whom?

5. The Golden Age of Literature was a time when many famous literary works were produced.

6. Many of China's coins (money) were made of copper. One of them was called a copper (coin).

7. Ancient history can be just as interesting as many of our story books.

8. Both the United States and Russia are republics, but they are different.

9. The written language of China is similar to that of Japan's and Korea's.

10. Legend says that animals once controlled the world.

11. Animal bones often tell us about ancient history. They can be found almost everywhere.

12. There are no longer any strong empires in the world. Most nations are now republics.

13. History books can only record important events. If you want to know more you have to depend upon legends.

14. Civilized people should not love war. But we see fighting all the time.

15. Almost all provinces in North China are situated by the Yellow River basin.

16. If there are no fish in the river how can anyone fish in it?

18. Many scholarly speeches are given each year at the school. Many people like to attend these lectures.

19. We should stress both speaking and reading when we study a new language.

20. The small nations say that they do not want to be protected by strong nations.

21. There is quite a lot of competition among the good students at this school.

22. Printing was invented many centuries before the Birth of Christ.

23. You can often find out about ancient history from the written language of a nation.

24. People love gold because you can buy many things with it.

25. During the first half of this century there were several big wars.

V. Reading

A. 中國地形，文化與中國人

念中國歷史除了研究每一個時代重要事情的記載(dzâi)，帝王的名字等等以外，我們也常想到為甚麼中國文化跟歐(ōu)洲的不同？為甚麼中國上古的文化都在北部？到底甚麼人是中國人？這一些問題。

第一，中國西南部有一個世界最高的山，把中國和亞洲隔(gé)開。北部的山雖然低一點兒，可是天氣太冷，文化的發展也受了影響。往東到了海岸，海岸在古代是防碍(ài)文化發展的。中國受了這些地形的限制，所以自己成了一個文化單位，跟歐(ōu)洲的完全不同。

第二，中國東南部河流多，地勢低，出產豐(fēng)富，人民生活好，文化發展快。可是黃河流域(yù)是中國文化發源(ywán)地，上古時代指南針(jēng)，造絲，都是

這一帶的人發明的．後來文化才發展到長江珠(jū)江流域(yù)去．

第三，至於中國人的問題，其實中國人並不只是在大陸的，在台灣的漢人才算是中國人，蒙(Méng)古人，西藏人，回族，滿族都是中國人．他們都不是一個民族傳下來的．就是漢人也是前前後後到中國的各民族傳下來的．不過在紀元(ywán)前兩千年，有一些人在黃河建立起來了一個文化，到了紀元(ywán)前兩百年建立了一個朝代叫漢朝．因為這個朝代很強，文化很高，所以大家就稱這些人漢人；其實這些人在漢朝以前早就已經存在了．

隔開 gékai RV: separated, parted

B. 句子

(一)很多小國帝王的環(hwán)境還沒美國鋼鐵大王那麼好．

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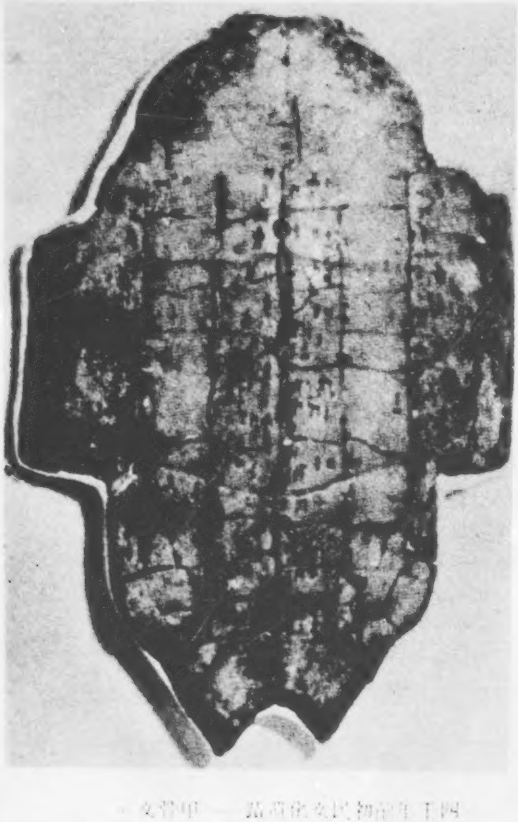
(二)上古時代作戰用的武器　是木頭作的.

(三)亞洲的共產黨多半聽中共指揮(hwēi).

(四)美洲雖然產油很豐(fēng)富,可是藏在地裏的油越来越少了.所以現在他們在海上採油.

(五)「漢」最先是一個朝代的名稱,後来也成一種民族跟一種語言文字的名稱了.



四千年前的文化遺產——甲骨文

Cultural relic dating back to more than 4,000 years ago Inscriptions on shells and bones.

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C. Characters (Nos. 751-758)

751.	帝	dì	BF: Ruler, Emperor	帝王 - Emperor 帝國 - Empire
752.	洲	jōu	N: island	亞洲 - Asia Ōu 洲 - Europe 美洲 - America
753.	亞 (亜)	yǎ (yà)	BF: second, inferior; ugly; a prefix	亞洲 - Asia
754.	古	gǔ	SV: be ancient, antique, old	古代 - antiquity 古jì - traces of antiquity ruins 上古史 - ancient history
755.	富	fù	BF: wealth, rich, abundant	fēng富 - be abundant, be rich
756.	漢 (汉)	hàn	N: Hàn dynasty B.C.206-A.D.220	漢人 - the Chinese race 漢朝 - Hàng dynasty
757.	朝	cháu	N: dynasty	漢朝 - Hàn dynasty
758.	稱 称	chēng	V: call (in the sense of addressing by a specified name)	稱他..... - call him...

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 496-500)

銀　票　利

偷　題

B. Radicals

1. 金 (gold, 167) as in: 銀
2. 示 (spirit, 113) as in: 票
3. 刂 (knife, 18) as in: 利
4. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 偷
5. 頁 (page, 181) as in: 題

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C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

1. Exercise on u, wun and ung finals:

Yale		W-G	
With Initials	Without Initials	With Initials	Without Initials
-u	wu	-u	wu
-wun		-un	
-ung		-ung	

2 . Write down the W-G equivalents:

bu
chu
du
dzu
fu
gu
hu
ju
ku
lu
mu
nu
pu
ru
shu
tsu
su
tu
wu

chwun
dwun
dzwun
gwun
hwun
jwun
kwun
lwun
nwun
rwun
shwun
swun
tswun
twun

chung
dung
dzung
gung
hung
jung
kung
lung
mung
rung
sung
tsung
tung

3 . The instructor will read out aloud the above sounds and students will write them down in both systems.

第一百一十五課

中國歷史(二)

第一部 對話

王: 秦(Chín)朝第一個皇(hwáng)帝死了以後,他的兒子剛做了三年皇(hwáng)帝秦(Chín)朝就被新起來的漢朝(紀元前二零六——紀元後二二零)的第一個皇(hwáng)帝高祖推翻了.

李: 據說萬里長城是在秦(Chín)朝建築完成的.秦朝不但用武力讓中國政治統一了,還統一了中國的文字,經濟,文化,教育,交通等等.好像一切(chyè)都做的很好,為甚麼秦(Chín)朝存在了二十多年就被推翻了呢?

王: 因為秦(Chín)朝的法律(lyù)太嚴(yán),人民生活太苦了.

李: 很多中國書裏和很多中國人都管他們自己叫漢人,管他們的話叫漢語,管中國字叫漢字.甚至於日本,韓(Hán)國(Korea),越南(Vietnam),都用漢字.漢人,漢字,漢語的「漢」跟漢朝有沒有甚麼關係?

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　　　　　　　　　　　　yù　yù
王：我想大有關係.在漢代時候中國愈來愈
　　　　　　　　　　　　Hán
强大.中國的領土東邊到了現在韓國,西
邊到了亞洲的中部,南邊兒到了現在的
　　　　　　　　Nèi Měng
越南,北邊到了現在的內蒙古一帶.
　　　　　Ōu　　Lwó
李：這個時候在歐洲是羅馬帝國時代.據說
　　　　　　Lwó　　　　　Lwó
漢朝已經開始和羅馬帝國通商.羅馬皇
帝買了很多中國的絲,茶,瓷器,和很多別
　　　　　　　Lwó　　　　　dwàn
的中國東西.他常覺得羅馬的黃金不斷
的往東流.漢朝除了開始和外國人作買
　　　　　　　　　　gùng syàn
賣以外在文化上有甚麼大的貢獻呢?
　　　　　　　　　kǎu shr̀　　Kŭng
王：漢朝的政府開始了中國的考試制度.孔
　　　　　　　　hé
子的思想變成了政府和普通人最喜歡
　　　　　　　fwó　　　　fwó
研究的.在東漢的時候,佛教到了中國.佛
教後來對中國文化的影響很大.科學,工
業,商業,也都有很大的進步.可是人口也
yù　yù
愈來愈多.中國的經濟情形很不好,人民
開始反對政府.在二二零年漢朝的最後
　hwáng
個皇帝被殺了以後,中國歷史進到了

三國時代(二二一——二六四)了.

李:我們聽說過很多很有意思的"三國"的故事.現在我們很想知道點兒外國民族跟中國人的關係.據說從中國有歷史的時候起一直到十七八世紀總是有外國民族打進到中國去,在中國住下來,後來都被中國人同化了.

王:在中國歷史上從周(Jōu)朝起總是不斷(dwàn)的有外國民族到中國來,因為他們的文化很低所以很容易被中國人同化.三國(二二零——二六四)以後的二百多年,在中國歷史上叫晉(Jìn)朝(二六五——四一九)和南北朝(四二〇——五八八).南朝是中國人,北朝多半是外國民族.

李:可是到了隋(Swéi)(五八九——六一八),唐(Táng)(六一八——九零七),中國統一以後,那些外國民族都變成了中國人了.唐(Táng)代的中國也很強大,好像比漢朝還大.中國人不

但在陸地上經過亞洲中部和外國通商.
在海上有不少的中國船到東南亞洲各
Táng
地去做買賣.所以歷史上說中國人唐代
fán rúng
經濟生活很繁榮.

Táng
王:在舊金山的中國人管他們自己叫唐人.在
chyáu Táng Táng
南洋的華僑管中國叫唐山.唐代的中國各
yì
方面都有很大進步.文學,藝術,特別有名.
Táng shr̄
唐代的詩在中國文學上佔了很重要的
地位.據說那個時候有一千多日本學生
lyóu
到中國去留學,從那個時候起日本就用
了漢字.

Táng shèng ywán
李:唐代很強大很興盛.有人說有一個緣故
Táng gùng syàn
就是因為唐朝有很多外國民族的貢獻.

Táng
王:唐朝建立了一個大帝國,統治很複雜的
gùng syàn bǐ tsž
民族,各種民族都有貢獻,彼此影響,所以
shèng
很興盛.

fwó Táng shèng
李:佛教在唐朝也很興盛吧.

Yìn
王:是的.有幾個人到印度去研究回來,大量

fwó Táng fwó shèng
的繙譯佛經。唐朝不但佛教很興盛，道教
shèng
也很興盛。

器銅古代殷之雅古目次
Bronze utensil of Yin Dynasty (1766-1122 B. C.)

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese History (Cont'd)

Wáng: After the death of the first emperor of Chin, his heir merely reigned for three years before the Chin Dynasty was replaced by the Han Dynasty, which was founded by Gāu Dzǔ.

Lee: It is said that the Great Wall was completed during the Chin Dynasty. Not only was China united by the military force of the Chin Dynasty, but Chinese writing, economic system, culture, education, and communication, etc. were also united. Everything seemed to have been put in very good order. Why did such an empire last only a little over twenty years?

Wáng: Because her law was too strict and her people were too miserable.

Lee: Lots of Chinese books and Chinese people refer to themselves as the people of Han, their language as the language of Han, and their writing as the writing of Han. Even Japan, Korea and Vietnam use the writing of Han. Is there a relationship between the "Han" used in the above and the "Han" in the combination of Han Dynasty?

Wáng: I think there is a close relationship. During the Han Dynasty the Chinese empire became larger and stronger. Her territory bordered on Korea in the East, Central Asia in the West, on Vietnam in the South, and Inner Mongolia in the North.

Lee: At this time the Roman Empire was controlling Europe. It is said that the Han Dynasty traded with the Roman Empire. The Roman Emperor bought a lot of Chinese silk, tea, porcelain and other things. He often felt that the gold of Rome was flowing eastward. Besides foreign trade, what other big contribution culturally did the Han Dynasty make?

Wáng: The Han Dynasty inaugurated the Chinese examination system. The study of Confucianism became extremely popular among government circles and among the people. During the East Han Dynasty Buddhism was introduced to China. Later on it had a tremendous influence on Chinese culture. Science, industry, and commerce also made great progress, and the population grew steadily. As the economic situation deteriorated, the people started to oppose the government. About 220 A.D. when the last emperor of the Han Dynasty was killed, the time became known as the "Three Kingdoms"(221 A.D.-264 A.D.)

Lee: We have heard many anecdotes of the "Three Kingdoms" period. Now we like to know a little about contacts between the alien tribes and the Chinese people. It is said that since the beginning of recorded Chinese history there have always been alien tribes invading China until the 17th or 18th century. Some of them even occupied China and were gradually assimilated by the cultures of the natives.

Wáng: Historically, since the Jou Dynasty, China had been uninterruptedly invaded by foreign tribes. Due to their inferior cultures, they had always been assimilated by the culture of the Chinese people. After the era of the "Three Kingdoms" (220-264 A.D.), there followed a period of over 200 years, known in Chinese history as the Jin Dynasty (265-419 A.D.), and again followed by the Epoch of Southern and Northern Dynasties (420-588 A.D.) The Southern Dynasties were established by the Chinese people, but the Northern Dynasties were established mostly by alien tribes.

Lee: During the Sui Dynasty (589-618 A.D.) and the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) China was united. Those alien tribes all had become a part of the Chinese. During the Tang Dynasty China was both strong and great. It seemed even greater than the China of the Han Dynasty. China not only traded with foreign countries via Central Asia by land but also with countries in Southeast Asia by sea. History tells us that the Chinese enjoyed great prosperity during the Tang Dynasty.

Wáng: The Chinese people in San Francisco call themselves "Tang people". The Chinese people in the South Sea Islands refer to China as "Tang Shan". China made great progress in every way during the Tang Dynasty. Literature and arts became especially famous. The poetry of the Tang Dynasty occupies a very important position in Chinese literature. It is said that there were over a thousand Japanese students who went to China to study. Since that time Japan has also adopted Chinese characters in her writing.

Lee: The Tang Dynasty was very powerful and prosperous. Somebody said that it was due to many contributions by alien tribes.

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Wáng: The Tang Dynasty was a great Empire that ruled over miscellaneous tribes. Each tribe made its own contributions, mutually influencing one another. Therefore the Dynasty was so prosperous.

Lee: Did Buddhism also flourish during the Tang Dynasty?

Wáng: Yes, there were a few persons who went to India to study Buddhism. When they came back they translated Buddhist classics on a large scale. Not only did Buddhism flourish during the Tang Dynasty but also Taoism.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

155. búdwàn	不斷	SV:	incessant
156. Dàujyàu	道教	N:	Taoism
157. fǎlyù	法律	N:	law
158. fánrúng	繁榮	SV/V:	prosperous
159. Fwójyàu	佛教	N:	Buddhism
160. Hànyǔ	漢語	N:	Chinese Language
160.1 Hànwén	漢文	N:	Chinese Language (written)
160.2 Hàndż	漢字	N:	Chinese characters
161. hwángdì	皇帝	N:	emperor
162. jyùshwō	據說	Ph:	it is said
162.1 jyù	據	BF:	according to, based upon
163. kǎushr̀	考試	N:	examination, test
164. kǔ	苦	SV:	bitter, poverty stricken
165. lǐngtǔ	領土	N:	territory
166. lyóusywé	留學	V:	study overseas
167. shr̄	詩	N:	poetry, poem
168. syīngshèng	興盛	SV:	prosper
169. tǔngyī	統一	V/N:	unity/ unification
170. tsźchì	瓷器	N:	porcelainware
171. Wànlǐchángchéng	萬里長城	N:	Great Wall
172. wǔlì	武力	N:	military might
173. yán	嚴	SV:	strict
174. yíchyè	一切	N:	all, everything

Notes

1.	Chín	秦	N:	Chín Dynasty
2.	Dūng Hàn	東漢	N:	Tung Han
3.	Gāudzu	高祖	N:	Kao Tsu (Han)
4.	Hàn	漢	N:	Han Dynasty
5.	Hán Gwó	韓國	N:	Korea
6.	Jìn	晋	N:	Chin Dynasty
7.	Kŭngdž	孔子	N:	Confucius
8.	Nán Bĕi Cháu	南北朝	N:	Nan Pei Chao
9.	Nèi Ménggŭ	内蒙古	N:	Inner Mongolia
10.	Sān Gwó	三國	N:	Three Kingdoms
11.	Swéi	隋	N:	Sui (Dynasty)
12.	Táng	唐	N:	Tang Dynasty
13.	Ywè Nán	越南	N:	Viet Nam

生詞練習

1. 五十三年以前中國已經没有皇帝了,可是現在世界上有很多國家還有皇帝.

2. a. 據說美國的紅人很早的時候是從亞洲來的.

   b. 據我看現在的東西都比以前貴了.

3. 萬里長城是在中國北部,是世界上最長最大的城.

4. 德國跟日本打算用武力統一全世界.

5. 國語對於統一中國很重要.

6. 這兒一切都舒服也很好看.

7. 據說中共没有法律(lyù)一切都是共產黨政府决定.

8. 有的中國父母管孩子很嚴(yán).

9. a. 現在中共的人民很苦,吃的,穿的,住的,一切都不好;並且還得做很苦的工.

   b. 中國有一種菜很苦,叫"苦菜".

10. 中文有時候就叫"漢文".中國話就是"漢語".
中國字就是"漢字".

11. 第二次世界大戰以前,英國在世界上各
地都有領土.

12. 中國跟法國以前出的 tsź 瓷器在世界上都
很有名.

13. a. 我們每禮拜五都有考試.
b. 這個禮拜我們考甚麼?

14. 亞洲的國家多半都信 Fwó 佛教.

15. 現在共產黨國家的人民不斷的跑到自
由國家來.

16. 西德現在非常 fánrúng 繁榮,可是東德因為人民
都得受蘇聯的統治所以沒法子 fánrúng 繁榮起
來.

17. 這兒的先生以前多半兒都是從外國來
留學的.

18. 拿 pwò lwún 破崙 (Napoleon) 興盛的時候,也可以說是

法國最興盛的時候.

19. 李白是一位中國最有名的$\overset{\text{shī}}{\text{詩}}$人.他寫的$\overset{\text{shī}}{\text{詩}}$人人都喜歡.

20. 中國是道教的發源地,後來在日本$\overset{\text{Hán}}{\text{韓}}$國也都很興盛.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 秦朝的第一個皇帝死了以後他的兒子作了幾年的皇帝？
2. 秦朝的第二個皇帝做了三年的皇帝就被誰推翻了.？
3. 秦朝的時候最有名的建築是甚麼？
4. 秦朝用武力統一了中國的政治，還統一了些甚麼？
5. 為甚麼秦朝被推翻了？
6. 中國人叫自己漢人、說的話叫漢語、寫的字叫漢字．這個漢字跟漢朝有甚麼關係？
7. 除了中國人用漢字以外還有那些國家也用漢字？
8. 漢朝那個時候是歐洲的甚麼時代？
9. 漢朝那個時候已經跟羅馬帝國通商了嗎？
10. 羅馬帝國從漢朝買了些甚麼東西？
11. 漢朝在文化上有甚麼很大的貢獻？

12. 漢朝以後中國的歷史進到了甚麼時代？
13. 中國人跟外國民族的關係怎麼樣？
14. 外國民族容易被中國人同化是甚麼原故？
15. 三國以後有晋朝，接着是南北朝。南朝和北朝主要的分別在那兒？
16. 北朝的外國民族在唐代統一以後都怎麼樣了？
17. 唐代比漢朝更強大嗎？
18. 唐代在陸地上經過甚麼地方和外國通商？
19. 在海上中國船到了些甚麼地方？
20. 唐代在那方面有很大的進步？
21. 日本是從甚麼時候起開始用漢字的？
22. 有人說唐代強大興盛的原故是甚麼？
23. 唐朝的時候有幾個人到印度去研究甚麼？
24. 他們從印度回來以後作了些甚麼工作？
25. 唐朝不但佛教很興盛，還有甚麼教也很興盛？

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26. 父母對孩子們嚴，就是對孩子們好的意思嗎？

27. 古時候建築萬里長城的目的是甚麼？

28. 現在美國的經濟很繁榮嗎？

29. 用武力統一的國家，你想能維持很久嗎？

30. 法律的建立是為了維持社會的安全嗎？

31. 到外國去留學的人得先經過考試嗎？

32. 一件事要是不斷的練習就會有很好的成績嗎？

IV Translation Exercise

1. How many Chinese characters can a student write after studying here for six months?

2. The war between Communist China and India is related to the question of some territory they both claim.

3. Laws can protect people. If we did not have law then nobody would dare to walk on the street in the day time.

4. Do you believe that parents should be strict towards their children?

5. He had a hard life until he invented that new machine.

6. All that he owns was given to him by his friends.

7. According to what our teacher said, Chinese is not hard to learn.

8. He goes to the people he knows and bothers them incessantly.

9. Buddhism is very popular in Asian countries.

10. Most nations are united by force. Don't you think so?

11. There are not many emporors in the world today. Republics do not have emperors.

12. You can see the Great Wall of China from the moon, it is said.

13. China was unified during the Chín Dynasty. That was when the Great Wall was rebuilt (repaired).

14. The ordinary person does not know too much about law.

15. China has had an exmaination system for many centuries already.

16. Many students travel to Taiwan to learn about the language and the people.

17. Beautiful porcelainwares are very expensive; but they are worth their cost.

18. The Taoist temples are called "gwàn's," while Buddhist temples are called "myàu's."

19. Examinations are held every other week to help us review our work.

20. If a nation wants to be prosperous, the people must all work hard.

21. The poetry of Táng Dynasty is read by more people than any other poetry.

22. When was Rome at its height of prosperity?

23. Some medicine are bitter, but they are good for you.

24. Everything he had said has been true.

25. According to the book many American natives come from Asia.

A.

中國文字

中國文字這個名詞有兩個意思。(一)一個一個方塊兒字叫漢字。(二)用漢字寫出來的語言叫漢文。現在我們說的中國文字　是「漢字」不是「漢文」。

文字是把說的話記載下來的一種記號，把說的話記下來，當然也就是把聲音記下來。每一個方塊兒字是一個整個的聲音，並且多數有一個意思。比方「輸」這個字的聲音是‵sh′跟‵u′合起來的一個聲音，是第一聲；像「輸錢」，「運輸」，「輸血」等等。

傳說中國在紀元前二千年前後，已經有了文字。漢字的構造可以分成六個不同的法子。有的字原來畫的是一些東西，好像日，月，就是。

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有的字一看就知道是甚麼意思，好像「上」，「下」，就是。有的字一部分是字的主要的意思，一部分是字的聲音。好像「試」，「詞」，「飯館」，就是。除了這三個法子，另外還有三個法子。這六種造字的法子叫「六書」。漢字多數用上頭說的第三種法子造字。我們再舉些例子。比方跟說話有關係的字多數有「言」作字的一部分，跟吃有關係的字多數有「食」作字的一部分。中國字一共可以分成二百十四個不同的部分，這些部分叫「部首」。

部首 bùshǒu N: radicals for Chinese characters.

B. 句子

(一)「帝國主義」這個名詞，在古代的書裏沒有。

(二)洲際彈道飛彈，是放在載重車上頭的麼？

(三)繼續運輸補給才能維持我們的陣地.

(四)司令部宣佈我們這個單位輸的血最多.

(五)Kŭng孔子生日在紀元前五世紀左右。中國人稱

　Kŭng
他孔夫子.

　Kău
(六)考試的時候,最好別請先生提示怎麼回答.

(七)「偵察」的「偵」的部首,是「人,亻」.

(八)有些人又餓又沒錢,只好沿街要錢.

(九)漢朝建立在紀元前二零六年,首都叫長安
　　Shăn
在陝西省.

(十)你試試問那個新兵「投降」是甚麼意思.

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C. Characters (Nos. 759-765)

759.	詞	tsź	BF: words	名詞	noun,terminology
760.	載	dzài	BF: to contain; load, record	記載	to record in history
				載重車	truck (mil.)
761.	輸 输	shū	SV/BF: to lose, beaten/ to transport, to introduce	輸錢	lose money in gambling
				運輸	transportation
				輸血	blood transfusion, blood donation
762.	血	syě	N: blood	輸血	blood transfusion, blood donation
				血yā	blood pressure
				血jyāng	blood plasma
				血kù	blood bank
763.	元	ywán	B/BF: dollar/ the eldest; the first; the chief; the head; the principal	紀元	millenium
764.	試	shr̀	V: to test, to to try	kǎu試	test, examination
				試一試	try

765. 首 shǒu BF/M: head,chief/ 部首 - radical
measure for poem 首都 - capital

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 501-505)

取 間 郵

(邮)

政 局

B. Radicals

1. 又 (also, 29) as in: 取
2. 門 (door, 169) as in: 間
3. 阝 (city, 163) as in: 郵
4. 夂 (tap, 66) as in: 政
5. 尸 (corpse, 44) as in: 局

第一百一十六課

中國歷史(三)

第一部 對話

王:唐(Táng)朝以後的五十多年裏頭叫五代(九零(líng)七 —九六零(líng)). 中國在五代的時候又有很多小國打來打去,最後中國又統一了,又開始了一個新朝代叫宋(Sùng)朝(九六零(líng) —一二八零(líng)). 宋(Sùng)朝的前半叫北宋(Sùng)(九六零(líng) —一一二七). 後半叫南宋(Sùng)(一一二七 —一二八零(líng)).

李:雖然中國又統一了,可是宋(Sùng)朝沒有恢復(hwēi fù)唐(Táng)代那麼大的領土. 北宋(Sùng)的勢力就在中國的中部和南部.因為中國北部讓外國民族建立的遼(Lyáu)帝國佔領了.對不對?

王:對了.後來遼(Lyáu)的北邊又起來了一個國叫金.金帝國更強大.金打敗(bài)了遼(Lyáu)和(hé)宋(Sùng).宋(Sùng)在一一二七年把國都搬(bān)到了中國南部去,從那個時候起叫南宋(Sùng).遼(Lyáu)被金打敗(bài)了以

bān
後搬到中國西部去

Lyáu hé dá dàn
李:遼帝國和金帝國的人都是韃靼人 (Tartars).
對不對?

dá dàn Lyáu
王:不太對.韃靼人建立的是金帝國,可是遼
tú chywē hé
帝國的人據說是突厥人(Turks)和一部分
měng
蒙古人(Mongols).他們雖然都很强,可是他們
měng
的北邊的蒙古人更利害.

Sùng gùng syàn
李:您可以講一講宋代對中國文化的貢獻
麼?

Sùng
王:宋朝設立很多學校.首都,甚至於各縣都
有學校.那個時候很像現在學校的制度.
在首都的學校,設立有醫學跟法學.醫學
的畢業生到各地教醫學,有推行醫學到
各地方的意思.

chàng
李:除了醫學跟法學以外,他們也提倡別的
學科麼?

Sùng hwáng yì
王:因為宋朝有兩個皇帝特別喜歡藝術,所
kǎu
以也設立畫畫兒的學科.還用畫畫兒考

試呢.

rú
李:這些學科以外,政府還是注重儒家學說
吧.

rú Sùng
王:對了.可是儒家學說到了宋朝有新的解
fwó
釋,並且也受了佛教的影響.

gùng
李:當時有甚麼發明?在文化上有很大的貢
syàn
獻沒有?

bǎn yǐn shwā
王:有一個人發明活字板,印刷更方便了.因
yìn shwā bǎn yù yù
為印刷方便,出版的書愈來愈多.有的人
家裏藏書藏到好幾萬本.

Sùng líng
李:宋朝以後就是元朝(一二八零——一三
gùng syàn
六八).元朝有甚麼貢獻?

kwò Ōu
王:元朝因為領土跟勢力擴張到歐洲,交通
dá gōu
發達,溝通東方跟西方文化,是一個最大
gùng syàn
的貢獻.

李:接着元朝就是明朝(一三六八——一六四四)
gùng syàn
了.明朝有甚麼貢獻?

jé Sùng hwēi rú
王:明朝在哲學方面還是接着宋朝發揮儒
yì dá syì
家思想.文學跟藝術也都很發達.明代戲

jyù
劇跟小說最有名.

dū ōu chwán
李: 基督教雖然從前從歐洲傳進來可是到
了明朝才發展起來.

Ōu dzūng
王: 對了.因為歐洲發生宗教革命,又因為東
yù yù
西的交通愈來愈進步.所以不少西洋教
chwán
會的教士到中國來傳教.

chwán
李: 那些傳教士同時介紹各種科學到中國
來.

jr̀
王: 是的.他們還教中國製造槍砲.

李: 中國最後一個朝代清朝 (一六四
gùng syàn
四——一九一一).到底有甚麼貢獻?

王: 清人是中國北部的一個民族,他們的文
Hàn dī tsǎi
化比漢族低,所以採取中國制度.在學術
gǔ lì gùng syàn
上很鼓勵人研究也有不少貢獻.

yā
李: 可惜在鴉片戰爭以後,中國受了外國的
dwàn chīn lywè gé
不斷侵畧政府又不想改革,人民不滿意
gé
政府,就發生革命了.

王: 所以在一九一一年就成立了中華民國.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese History (Cont'd)

Wáng: The fifty odd years following the end of the Tang Dynasty were known in Chinese history as the Epoch of Five Dynasties (907-960 A.D.) During that epoch the many small states were constantly at war. Finally, the country was united by the founder of the Sung Dynasty (960-1280 A.D.) The Sung Dynasty was divided into two periods. The first period was known as North Sung (960-1127 A.D.), and the second period was known as South Sung (1127-1280 A.D.).

Lee: Although China was again united, the Sung Dynasty never regained the expanse of territory that the Tang Dynasty once had possessed. The influence of North Sung was confined to the central and southern parts of China as the northern part of China was occupied by a foreign tribe which had established another empire known as Liao. Is this true?

Wáng: Yes, that is right. Later, to the north of the Liao Empire, another nation rose to prominence. It was known as Jin. It was even more powerful and had defeated both Sung and Liao. In 1127 A.D. the emperor of Sung moved its capital to the southern part of China and hence became known as South Sung. The Liao Empire, having been defeated by the Jin people, moved her people to the western part of China.

Lee: Were the people of the Liao Empire and the Jin Empire all Tartars?

Wáng: Not quite correct. The people of the Jin Empire were Tartars, but it is said that the people of Liao were partly Turks and partly from Mongolia. They were both very strong, however. The Mongolians on their north border were stronger.

Lee: Can you tell me something about the contributions of the Sung Dynasty to Chinese civilization?

Wáng: The Sung Dynasty established many schools. There were schools in the capital as well as in all the hsiens. The school system was very similar to the present. The schools in the capital included courses in medicine and in law. Graduates from the school of medicine went

L. 116 to different places to teach medicine. It seemed that they planned to push medical study to local districts.

Lee: In addition to medicine and law, did they also promote other studies?

Wáng: Since there were one or two emperors who were particularly fond of art, there were also courses in painting. Students were even tested in painting.

Lee: Besides these subjects did the government also stress Confucianism?

Wáng: Yes, but Confucianism developed new interpretion during the Sung Dynasty. Moreover, it was greatly influenced by Buddhism.

Lee: Were there any inventions that made tremendous cultural contributions?

Wáng: There was a man who invented movable printing type, making printing more convenient. So more and more books were published. Some people stored thousands of copies of books.

Lee: After the Sung Dynasty came the Yuan Dynasty (1280-1368 A.D.) What contributions did the Yuan Dynasty make?

Wáng: The territories of the Yuan Dynasty (the Mongolian Empire) reached into Europe. Communication was convenient. One great contribution was to bridge the civilization between the East and the West.

Lee: Following the Yuan Dynasty came the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.) What contribution did the Ming Dynasty make?

Wáng: Chinese philosophy in the Ming Dynasty was still developed along the lines of Confucian thought, advocated in the Sung Dynasty. Literature and arts were very well developed. Drama and novels were especially famous.

Lee: Although Christianity had been introduced to China before, it was not widely spread until the Ming Dynasty.

Wáng: Yes, because of the religious revolution that took place in Europe, and transportation becoming more and more improved, many western missionaries came to China to propagate their faith.

Lee: Those missionaries meanwhile introduced sciences into China.

Wáng: Yes, they also helped the Chinese manufacture rifles and cannons.

Lee: What contributions did the last Chinese empire, the Ching Dynasty, make (1644-1911 A.D.)?

Wáng: The Manchu's of the Ching Dynasty belonged to a tribe in North China. Their culture was inferior to the Han race. They adopted Chinese customs. Academically, they encouraged scholars to do research, and they accomplished a great deal.

Lee: It was regrettable that after the Opium War China was incessantly invaded by foreign powers. The government wanted to reform, and the people were greatly dissatisfied with the government. The revolution followed.

Wáng: Therefore, in 1911, the Republic of China was formed.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

175.	chénglì	成立	V:	establish
176.	chīnlywè	侵略	N/V:	encroachment/encroach, aggress
177.	chwánjyàu	傳教	V:	propagate the faith, evangelize
177.1	chwán	傳	V:	propagate, pass on, hand down
177.2	chwánjyàushr̀	傳教士	N:	missionary
178.	fāhwēi	發揮	V:	expound, express
179.	fǎsywé	法學	N:	law, legal science
180.	gǎigé	改革	N/V:	reform, refomation/ reform
181.	gōutūng	溝通	V:	interchange (culture)
182.	gǔlì	鼓勵	N/V:	encouragement/ encourage
183.	hwēifù	恢復	V:	restore, return to
184.	hwódz̀ bǎn	活字版	N:	moveable-type (printing) plate
185.	jèsywé	哲學	N:	philosophy
186.	Jīdū jyàu	基督教	N:	Christianity (Protestant)
187.	Jūnghwá Míngwó	中華民國	N:	Republic of China
188.	jyàuhwèi	教會	N:	mission (religious), church
189.	jyàushr̀	教士	N:	missionary
190.	kwòjāng	擴張	V/N:	enlarge,expand/ expansion
191.	rújyā sywéshwō	儒家學說	N:	Confucianist dogma
191.1	rújyā	儒家	N:	Confucianist, scholar
191.2	sywéshwō	學說	N:	dogma, tenent, teachings

192.	shèlì	設立	V:	establish, set up
193.	syàn	縣	N:	the hsien, county
194.	syǎushwō	小説	N:	novel
195.	syìjyù	戲劇	N:	drama, play
196.	sywékē	學科	N:	subject of study
197.	tíchàng	提倡	V:	advocate, promote
198.	tsǎichyǔ	採取	V:	adopt (a measure,or, an attitude), to pick
199.	twēisyíng	推行	V:	promote
200.	yìnshwā	印刷	N/V:	printing/ print
201.	yīsywé	醫學	N:	medical science

Notes

1.	Chīng	清	N:	Ching Dynasty
2.	Dádàn	韃靼	N:	Tartar
3.	Jīn	金	N:	Kin Dynasty
4.	Lyaú	遼	N:	Liao Dynasty
5.	Měnggǔ	蒙古	N:	Mongol, Mongolian
6.	Míng	明	N:	Ming Dynasty
7.	Sùng	宋	N:	Sung Dynasty
8.	Tùchywé	突厥	N:	Turks
9.	Ywán	元	N:	Yüan Dynasty

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生詞練習

hwēifù
1. a, 印度人從大戰後才恢復自由.

hwēifù
b, 大夫說張先生的病很不容易恢復.

hwēifù
c, 東德直到現在還沒能恢復戰前的繁榮.

2. 基督教跟天主教在中國設立了很多的學校跟醫院.

3. a, 縣裏設立的中學多半都不要錢.

b, 孫中山先生是廣東中山縣的人.

4. a, 學醫學的學生最少要念七八年的大學.

b, 現在有很多專家研究中國醫學.

5. 李小姐對法學 很有研究.

6. 中共近來推行一種簡單的字為的是讓人民容易認識中國字.

chàng
7. 現在美國有人想提倡每星期工作四天的制度,可是還沒推行.

dǎu
8. 那個學校的學科倒是不少,可是學生不多.

9. a, 以前中國人的生活很受 Rú 儒家學說的影響.

b, 多半中國的 Rú 儒家都不信佛教.

c, 在哥 lwún 倫布(Columbus)發現美洲以前,各國都信「天圓地方」的學說.

10. 自從發明用活字板印刷又大進一步.

11. a, 印刷對於文化的進步很有關係.

b, 我們用的書多半都是我們自己印刷的.

12. 交通跟語言都是 gōu 溝通文化的主要工具.

13. 孔子對於 jè 哲學的貢獻很大.

14. 自由國家的人民都可以自由發揮他們的思想.

15. 現在中共很提 chàng 倡戲劇,好做他們政治的工具.

16. a, 中國有幾本很有名的小說,現在都翻譯成英文了.

b, 小孩子們都喜歡看美國「西方小說」.

17. 現在在中國傳教非常不容易,因為中共只叫人信共產主義,不許人民信宗教.

18. a, 很多重要的消息多半都是自己傳出去的.

b, 美國很多傳教士都願意在外國傳教.

19. 美國有各種各樣的教會.

20. 在中國傳基督教的叫教士.他們有的傳教,有的教書,有的做大夫或是護士,甚麼的.

21. 世界上的父母對於他們孩子的教育都採取不同的態度.

22. 父母都應當鼓 lì 勵他們的孩子好好的念書.

23. 現在台灣的軍事改革了很多.

24. 日本在戰前總想 chīnlywè 侵略中國,佔去了台灣 lyóuchyóu 硫球,又有東北,華北,華東,等等.

25. 我們學校是打仗時候在舊金山成立的.

26. 中華民國是一九一一年成立的.

27. 中共不但向東南亞kwò擴張他的勢力,現在
甚至於也向非洲美洲各地kwò擴張.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use.)

1. 唐朝以後是五代，五代以後又有一個新的統一的朝代叫甚麼？
2. 宋朝恢復到唐朝那麼大的領土了麼？
3. 北宋的勢力在中國的那部？
4. 中國的北部那時候是那國的勢力？也是中國人麼？
5. 遼帝國北邊新起來的那國叫甚麼？
6. 金帝國把遼帝國打敗以後遼帝國搬到那兒去了？ 宋朝呢？
7. 建立金帝國的人是那一個民族？
8. 建立遼帝國的呢？
9. 韃靼人和突厥人都很強可是那時候還有比他們更利害的民族嗎？
10. 宋代對中國的文化貢獻有些甚麼？
11. 宋代辦的學校裏提倡那些學科？
12. 宋代辦的學校裏頭提倡的有醫學，法學，畫

畫兒的學科並且還注重儒家的學說、那時候
儒家的學說 跟以前的有甚麼不一樣?

13. 活字版印刷的發明有甚麼好處?

14. 元朝有甚麼貢獻?

15. 明朝有甚麼貢獻?

16. 基督教在中國是甚麼時候才發展起來的?
為甚麼?

17. 那些傳教士介紹了些甚麼科學到中國?

18. 清朝有些甚麼貢獻?

19. 為甚麼在清朝的時候發生了革命?

20. 革命是在那年成功的?

21. 你最喜歡看的小說是甚麼?

22. 一個人做事的時候要是沒有人鼓勵你
想容易成功嗎?

23. 你對每一件事都採取一個態度嗎?

24. 美國的教會每年都派很多傳教士到外
國去傳教嗎?

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25. 哲學是研究甚麼問題的？

26. 開會的時候你喜歡發揮你的意見麼？

27. 美國的領土是甚麼時候擴張到西部的？

28. 溝通文化對人類有甚麼好處？

29. 你覺得這個學校還有甚麼可以改革的地方？

30. 侵略別的國家是一件對的事嗎？

31. 你在學校的時候念的是甚麼學科？

32. 中共最近幾年推行一種簡單的字為的是甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. After the lecture we were asked to express our own ideas.

2. Most of the books sold today are made from movable-type.

3. When nations expand they must encroach upon their neighbors.

4. Do you feel that drama is just an ordinary kind of art?

5. Nobody ever advocates the literary form of Chinese today.

6. In poor families the children's clothing are handed down to their younger brothers.

7. Are there any missions from foreign countries propagating religion in this country?

8. In China they have been promoting a special land rental system in recent years.

9. He was unable to explain Confucian Dogma very clearly.

10. Confucianists believe in the dogma advocated by Confucius and his pupils.

11. It is more fun to read a novel than to study.

12. Protestant missionaries have moved from the mainland to work in Taiwan.

13. When children want to learn, we must encourage them.

14. During the past 30 years there have been many advances in the medical sciences.

15. The Russians say that printing was invented by them many hundreds of years ago.

16. In college, students are permitted to choose the subjects they study.

17. We will return to our regular time schedule as soon as it is summer.

18. The Republic of China has already had over 50 years of history.

19. It was set up in 1912 to represent all the people in China.

20. Many reforms in the written Chinese language have taken place during the past century.

21. There are many buddhist missionaries all over the world propagating their faith to the people.

22. The subjects studied in middle schools do not include the legal science.

23. The pictures in that magazine are all well printed.

24. In America the church and the State (government) are separate.

25. Many people are unable to explain their philosophy clearly.

A.

中國文字 (二)

學看中文書報必需學中國字.可是一個人認識很多一個一個的單字,他對中文不一定很有研究;因為一個字在一個地方是一個意思,在另外一個地方可能是別的意思.比方說溫習跟溫和意思不一樣,所以如果就認識字不懂字與字的關係,看書的時候還是有很多困難.西方人常說中文難學,其實中文說的語言不比別的語言難,只是漢字漢文是比較難學的.因為:(一)字的筆畫不容易認得,記住.(二)從漢字看不出字的聲音.(三)一個中國字在一個地方是一個意思,在另外一個地方又是一個意思.

中華民國政府成立以後,政府跟很多教育家都提倡過改革中國文字.有的提倡用字母,

$\overset{\text{Lwó}}{\text{羅}}$馬字母[1]或是注音字母[2],有的提倡簡體字[3],有的不贊成改革文字,只用各種方法鼓勵人民念書.

1. 羅馬字母　Roman alphabet

2. 注音字母　National phonetic symbols
ㄒㄩㄝˊ ㄒㄧㄠˋ ㄌㄧˇ ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄒㄩㄝˊ ㄉㄨㄛ
學校裏 同,學多

3. 簡體字　Simplified characters
战斗团
戰鬥團

B. 句子

(一)審問罪犯有時候得和氣,有時候得利害.

(二)共產黨的教育是鼓勵人反對$\overset{\text{dzūng}}{\text{宗}}$教.

(三)重掩$\overset{\text{gài}}{\text{蓋}}$掩體越厚越不容易破壞.

(四)担架兵救護傷兵,對國家的貢獻也很大.

(五)台灣大部分是溫帶,天氣溫和,出產很$\overset{\text{fēng}}{\text{豐}}$富.

(六)這兒一年四季都開花,在船上看岸上的風景特別美.

(七)第一師師長對各單位的班長都非常和氣.

(八)有的私立學校的目的只是為錢,並不是為了辦教育.

(九)本縣縣長,本來是一位教育家,所以提倡設立$\overset{\text{bwó}}{\text{博}}$物館紀念.

(十)你把門牌告訴他,不是等於鼓勵他來找你麼?為甚麼他來了,你又藏起來?

簡体字練習

(一)认识简体字

(二)中国文字

(三)学看中文书报

(四)我们要常〻温习

(五)中华民国

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C. Characters (No. 766-773)

766.	温	wēn	SV/V: be warm/ warm up	温習 - review 温和 - warm 温帶 - the Temperate Zones
767.	和	hé	CV/BF: with/ harmonious	和氣 - be friendly 温和 - warm
768.	育	yù	BF: rear; nurture	教育 - education
769.	倡	chàng	BF: to lead, to initiate	提倡 - to advocate
770.	鼓	gǔ	BF/N: rouse; stimulate/ drum	鼓勵 - encourage
771.	勵 (励)	lì	BF: encourage	鼓勵 - encourage
772.	貢	gùng	BF: offer (tribute)	貢獻 - contribute or contribution
773.	獻 献	syàn	V: offer up, present	貢獻 - contribute, or contribution

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 506-510)

寄　航　掛

重　接

B. Radicals

1. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 寄
2. 舟 (boat, 137) as in: 航
3. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 掛，接
4. 里 (village, 166) as in: 重

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

1. Exercise on wo and ye finals:

Yale	Wade-Giles	
	With Initials	Without Initials
wo	-o	wo
	-uo*	
ye	-ieh	yeh

* When preceded by h, k, k' and sh

2. Write down the W-G equivalents:

bwo
chwo
dwo
dzwo
fwo
gwo
hwo
jwo
kwo
lwo
mwo
nwo
pwo
rwo
shwo
swo
tswo
two
wo

bye
chye
dye
jye
lye
mye
nye
pye
sye
tye
ye

3. The instructor will read out aloud the above sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems.

第一百一十七課

第一部　對話

中士王明過河偵察以後到司令部給參謀長李中報告偵察的經過.

王:報告參謀長.我們今天早上五點鐘回來了.

李:好極了,好極了.弟兄(syūng)們都回來了麼?

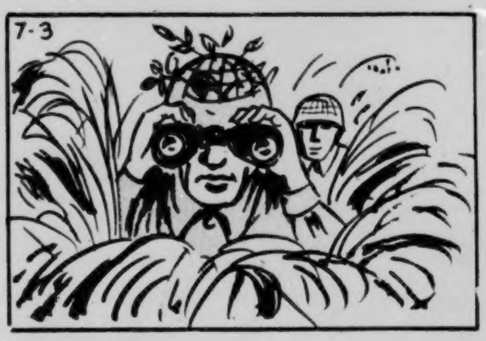
王:就有一個弟兄(syūng)張三沒回來.他腿(twěi)受了傷,大概被敵人的哨(shàu)兵俘虜(fú lwǒ)了.

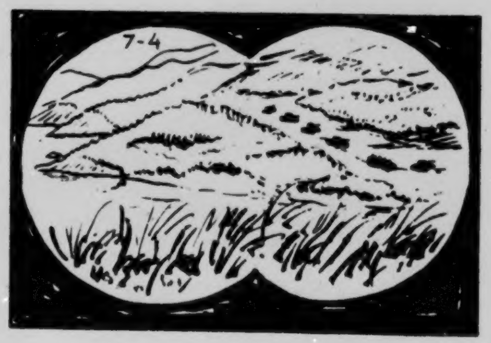
李:你們沒等他麼?

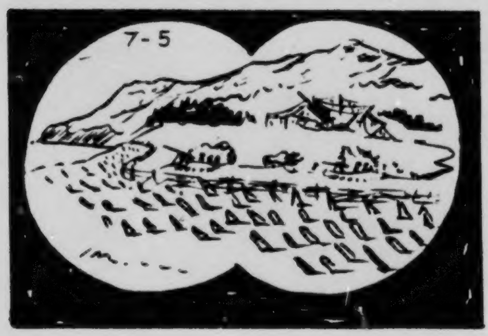
王:這次的任務很要緊.我怕要是在河邊等他,我們也許都被俘虜(fú lwǒ)了,就沒法子給您報告了.

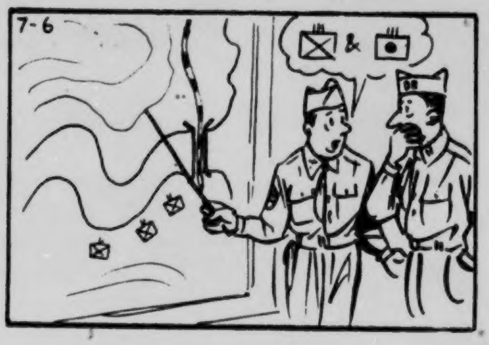
李:你這次過河一共偵察了多少時候?

王:我們是昨天晚上九點半過的河今天早上五點回來,一共在河那邊七個多鐘頭.


7-3


7-4


7-5


7-6

李:你們過河以後看見甚麼了麼?

王:我們一過河就看見敵人的砲兵陣地最前頭是雷(léi)區,雷(léi)區外頭有鐵絲網,鐵絲網外頭有絆(bàn)網.

李:除了絆(bàn)網跟雷(léi)區以外有沒有別的反戰車防禦?

王:我看見很多戰車障(jàng)碍(ài)物,也有很多戰防砲.

李:敵人有甚麼砲?

王:敵人的砲兵陣地各種的砲都有.

李:他們的砲都有偽(wěi)裝麼?

王:他們有各種偽(wěi)裝網.要是不到很近的地方差不多看不見他們的砲.又有各種的掩體.平常的跟重掩蓋(gài)掩體都有.除了用重轟炸機去空襲(syí)他們以外還得用低(dī)空掃(sǎu)射的法子.

李:他們的砲兵陣地有放烟幕(mù)的東西麼?

王:我好像看見有,預備我們的轟炸機一到

他們就放烟幕（mù）,我們就不容易轟炸的很準確（chywè）.

李:砲兵陣地也有戰車麽?

王:我看見不少戰車.大概是為防禦我們的戰車用的.

李:你偵察了敵人砲兵陣地以後,還注意敵人有甚麽兵種了麽?

王:我也看見了那些山凹（yāu）的地方,發現那兒有很多裝甲（jyǎ）部隊跟運輸部隊.

李:你看見他們調動軍隊了麽?

王:我帶了望遠鏡（jìng）就看見他們的輜（dz）重多半是彈藥輜（dz）重,有幾萬發彈藥,多半是戰車上用的砲彈.

李:他們載重車上頭也運輸汽油跟別的燃（rán）料麽?

王:我看見一百多輛（lyàng）載重車,運輸戰車跟裝甲（jyǎ）車的燃（rán）料.

李:從你的報告看敵人這次一定要用戰車

攻擊我們所以才預備那麼多的戰車砲
rán dz̄
彈藥跟戰車燃料.你注意了敵人運輸輜
重的路線麼?

dz̄ líng
王:敵人的運輸輜重的路線都是往第一零
jī syé
七號山脊的反斜面開.我想他們的補給
líng syé
站一定在第一零七號山的反斜面.

dz̄ lyáng
李:敵人輜重裏頭有口糧麼?

lyáng hwùn dòu
王:有口糧,看樣子很不少,夠一個混合戰鬥
團的人員用的.

jyǎ
李:敵人這次有砲兵又有裝甲部隊.他們一
dzǔ jŕ chyǎn
定組織了一個特遣部隊來佔領我們河
這邊兒的地區.

王:我看見很多敵人戰車跟戰車推土機.也
看見不少衝鋒槍的後衛.他們一定是怕
yóu
他們的後方有我們的游擊隊才用那麼
dz̄
多後衛保護輜重.

李:好,你報告的很清楚.你現在回營房休息
休息吧.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

After Sergeant Wáng Míng had crossed the river and reconnoitered, he went to headquarters and reported to Chief-of-Staff Lee Jūng on what took place during his trip.

Wáng: Sergeant Wáng Míng reporting to the Chief of Staff. We came back at five o'clock this morning.

Lee: Excellent. Did all the men come back?

Wáng: Jāng Sān did not come back. His leg was hurt. He was probably captured by the enemy sentry.

Lee: Didn't you wait for him?

Wáng: The mission was very important. I was afraid that if we waited for him on the other side of the river, all of us might be captured and we would not be able to give you a report.

Lee: How much time did you spend on reconnaissance after you had crossed the river?

Wáng: We crossed the river last night and came back at five o'clock this morning. Altogether we spent seven hours on the other side of the river.

Lee: Did you see anything after crossing the river?

Wáng: We saw the enemy artillery position as soon as we crossed the river. At the very front there was the mine field. Outside of the mine field there was the barbed wire entanglement. Outside of the barbed wire entanglement there was the trip-wire.

Lee: Besides the trip-wire and the mine field, was there any other antitank defense?

Wáng: I saw many tank obstacles and many antitank guns.

Lee: What artillery pieces did the enemy have?

Wáng: There were all kinds of artillery pieces in the enemy artillery position.

Lee: Were their artillery pieces all camouflaged?

Wáng: They had various kinds of camouflage nets. If you were not very close, you would not be able to see their artillery pieces. They had different kinds of emplacements, ordinary ones and bunkers. Besides using heavy bombers to bomb them, we will also have to use strafing.

Lee: Did they have anything for setting up a smoke screen in their artillery position?

Wáng: I seemed to have seen it. They were prepared to set up a smoke screen as soon as our planes arrive so that we would not be able to bomb them accurately.

Lee: Did they have tanks in their artillery position?

Wáng: I saw quite a few tanks. They were probably prepared to fight against our tanks.

Lee: After you finished reconnoitering the enemy artillery position, did you notice enemy arms?

Wáng: I saw, in the saddles, that there were many armored units and transport troops.

Lee: Did you see any redeployment of their men?

Wáng: I had my binoculars with me, but I only saw their train, mainly their ammunition train, with several hundred thousand shells, most of which were to be used on tanks.

Lee: Did they ship gasoline and other fuel on trucks?

Wáng: I saw more than a hundred trucks shipping fuel for tanks and armored cars.

Lee: I see from your report that the enemy would certainly be using tanks to attack us. That's why they prepared so many shells and fuel for tanks. Did you notice the route of their train?

Wáng: The enemies were always moving their train to the reverse slope of 107 Ridge. I think their supply point must be on the reverse slope of hill No. 107.

Lee: Were their rations in the enemy train?

Wáng: Yes. It looked as if they had plenty, enough for a regimental combat team.

Lee: The enemy had artillery and armored units. They must have formed a task force in order to occupy our area on this side of the river.

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Wáng: I saw many enemy tanks and tankdozers and also many rear guards with tommy guns. They must have feared that our guerrillas were in their rear area. Therefore they had many rear guards to protect their train.

Lee: Fine, you have made a very clear report. Go back to the barracks and rest now.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

202.	bàn wǎng	絆網	N:	trip-wire
203.	bǔjǐdyǎn	補給點	N:	supply point
204.	dīkūngsǎushè	低空掃射	N:	strafing
205.	dyàudùng	調動	V/N:	redeploy, redeployment
206.	dzǔjr̄	組織	V/N:	organize, organization
207.	fā	發	M:	round (ammunition)
208.	fǎnsyémyàn	反斜面	N:	reverse slope
209.	hòuwèi	後衛	N:	rear guard
210.	hwùnhéjàndòutwán	混和戰鬥團	N:	regimental combat team
211.	jànchētwēitǔjī	戰車推土機	N:	tankdozer
212.	jīnglǐ	經理	N:	quartermaster(branch); manager
212.1	jīnglǐgwān	經理官	N:	quartermaster
213.	jwāngjyǎ	裝甲	N:	armor
214.	kǒulyáng	口粮	N:	ration(s)
215.	kūngsyí	空襲	V/N:	air raid
216.	lùsyàn	路線	N:	route
217.	ránlyàu	燃料	N:	fuel
218.	shānjí	山脊	N:	ridge
219.	tèchyǎnbùdwèi	特遣部隊	N:	task force
220.	yānmù	烟幕	N:	smoke screen
221.	yóujīdwèi	游擊隊	N:	guerrilla

生詞練習

1. 我們在陣地的附近搭(dā)了很多絆(bàn)網.

2. 砲兵的補給點在那座山的反斜(syé)面

3. 敵人的空軍不但轟炸了我們的陣地也低空掃(sǎu)射了我們的部隊.

4. a, 按着我們最近的情報,敵人沿海的軍隊沒有甚麼特別的調動.

   b, 最近我們沒有計劃調動後方的部隊.

   c, 指揮官想把配屬的砲兵部隊調到前方來.

5. a, 中國陸軍的組織跟美國的不完全一樣.

   b, 他到這兒來的目的是組織一個游擊隊.

6. 我們的砲兵一共發射了五百發砲彈.

7. 我們的步兵在那座山的反斜(syé)面佔領陣地.

8. 在撤退的時候後衛的職務非常重要.

9. 組織混(hwǔn)合戰鬭團的目的　為的是要完

成一個特別任務.

10. 戰車推土機跟普通推土機不同.戰車推土機有裝甲的保護.

11. a, 經理單位主要的職務是管軍隊的吃住跟穿.

b, 經理官雖然不參加作戰,但是在軍隊裏的地位很重要.

12. 戰車的裝甲比裝甲車的厚.

13. 第四團攻擊敵人的時候,每一個人都帶了十天的口$\overset{\text{lyáng}}{\text{粮}}$.

14. a, 昨天晚上我們的空軍空$\overset{\text{syí}}{\text{襲}}$敵人的城市.

b, 我甚麼都不怕就怕空$\overset{\text{syí}}{\text{襲}}$.

15. 這是一條攻擊敵人左翼最近的路綫.

16. 飛機用的$\overset{\text{rán}}{\text{燃}}$料跟汽車用的不太一樣.

17. 在那個山$\overset{\text{jí}}{\text{脊}}$上有幾個敵人的機關槍陣地我們攻擊以前最好先用砲火把他們消$\overset{\text{myè}}{\text{滅}}$.

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18. 特$\overset{\text{chyǎn}}{\text{遣}}$部隊的任務,是去完成一個特別的任務$\overset{\text{ta}}{\text{它}}$的組織除了步兵部隊以外也有各兵種的配屬.

19. 我們的步兵在煙幕的掩護下向敵人攻擊.

20. 游擊隊的戰術跟陸軍的戰術完全不同.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use.)

1. 絆網有甚麼用?
2. 甚麼是補給點?
3. 打仗的時候爲甚麼得有補給點?
4. 低空掃射有甚麼用?
5. 低空掃射的時候用甚麼武器?
6. 我們學校這個地區,有沒有陸軍營區?
7. 打仗的時候爲甚麼指揮官得知道怎麼調動軍隊?
8. 打仗的時候爲甚麼不能讓敵人知道我們軍隊的調動?
9. 美國陸軍的組織你知道麼?
10. 給我說一說一個步兵排的組織.
11. 給我說一說一個重兵器班的組織?
12. 一個步兵帶多少發步槍子彈?
13. 一門榴彈炮普通有多少發炮彈?
14. 敵人在山的反斜面最好用甚麼炮打他們?

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15. 後方跟前線的兵得一樣多麼？

16. 後方有敵人的遊擊隊有甚麼危險？

17. 後衛的任務是甚麼？

18. 甚麼是混合戰鬥團？

19. 戰車推土機有甚麼用？

20. 陸軍裡頭經理單位管甚麼事？

21. 你作過經理官的事嗎？

22. 戰車為甚麼得有裝甲？

23. 打仗的時候口糧沒有了為甚麼不行？

24. 打仗的時候空襲敵人有甚麼用？

25. 打仗的時候輜重的運輸路線為甚麼不能讓敵人知道？

26. 你出去旅行的時候為甚麼先得决定路線？

27. 裝甲部隊為甚麼比步兵用的燃料多？

28. 汽車用甚麼燃料？

29. 甚麼是山脊？

30. 山脊跟山凹有甚麼不一樣？

31. 甚麼是特遣部隊?

32. 海軍也有特遣部隊嗎?

33. 打仗的時候煙幕有甚麼用?

34. 打仗的時候遊擊隊有甚麼用?

IV Translation Exercise

1. It will be most advantageous if we could send agents to enter the enemy sector and collect useful information.
2. Our quartermaster service is very poor because quartermasters responsible for storing trip-wires have failed in their job.
3. For that important mission, the commander has instructed his Chief-of-Staff to organize a special task force, which will have the strength of about two regiments.
4. Since the enemy is now hidden in that cave, which is hard to reach, we better send for tankdozers.
5. The Commander has requested our Air Force to carry out strafing missions against enemy troop concentrations.
6. We are now in trouble because all of our rations are being stored at the supply points in the rear. Our troops at the front are starving.
7. Before we launch our attack, we must use a smoke screen to prevent the enemy from seeing us.
8. Our planes reported that the enemy has constructed a strong position along the ridge of the hill in the North.
9. Our guerrillas are short of ammunition, so each soldier is now limited to carrying fifty rounds of rifle bullets.
10. In order to be able to strafe enemy supplies more effectively, our intelligence must find out the routes of enemy transportation units.
11. It seems that the enemy position is not on the ridge but on the reverse slope.
12. Our Chief of Staff is opposed to placing all our supply points in the rear area.
13. When the enemy tried to launch a surprise attack on us, their attacking force was discovered by our rear guards.
14. In order to strengthen our rear area we have to redeploy our forces.

15. I don't think the task force that enemy organized was a regimental combat team.

16. The purpose of recent air raids launched by the enemy was to destroy our fuel supply.

17. The organization of our guerrilla forces in the enemy's rear area should be kept a top secret, lest the enemy try to destroy them.

18. If we cannot win the support of the local people, it is useless organizing any guerrilla unit in the area.

19. The terrain in the area is definitely not favorable to armor because it is too hilly.

20. We must be sure that shells fired from our anti-tank guns can penetrate the armor of enemy tanks.

A. 偵察經過

王明中士過河偵察回來以後，去司令部報告參謀長李中。下頭是他先寫好了的偵察經過：

(一)昨夜九點半過河偵察。今天上午五點回營區。一共偵察七點鐘。除了張三腿部受傷也許已經被俘虜以外，都已經回來。

(二)敵人之砲兵陣地情形：

a，絆(Bǎn)網在最前方中間為*鐵絲網，後邊為雷區。b，反戰車防禦設備：有戰車障礙(jàngài)物與戰防砲。c，有很多種大砲，都有偽(wěi)裝網，走近才能看見。又有各種平常掩體與重掩蓋(gài)掩體得用重轟炸機空襲(syí)及低空掃(sǎu)射。d，砲兵陣地好像有放烟幕(mù)設備，來防禦我們之轟炸機。e，山凹(yāu)地方有裝甲部隊與運輸部隊。用

望遠鏡(jìng)看見其輜(dz̄)重為彈藥輜(dz̄)重,共有幾百萬發彈藥,多半為戰車上用之砲彈.載重車一百多用來運輸戰車與裝甲車之燃(rán)料. f. 其運輸輜(dz̄)重路線是往山脊(jǐ)之反斜(syé)面開.其補給點一定在一零七號山反斜(syé)面.輜重不少.有口糧,够一混(hwùn)合戰鬥(dòu)團用.

(三)敵人有砲兵又有裝甲部隊,一定已經組織了一特遣(chyǎn)部隊來佔我們河邊地區.敵人有很多戰車,戰車推土機與有衝鋒槍之後衛.大概怕其後方有我們之游擊隊所以用後衛保護其輜(dz̄)重.

* 為 (wéi) L.W. Verb to be. (is, are, was...etc.)

B. 句子

(一)游擊(jī)隊屬於陸軍麼?

(二)海軍學校的畢業生都會游泳(yǔng)麼?

(三)好像有人在雷區上升旗似的.

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(四)吃火腿能減少體重,真是笑話!

(五)$\overset{\text{Swūn}}{\text{孫}}$中山領導革命對中國共和國之建立貢獻真大.

(六)最好的一個管戰俘的法子,是鼓勵戰俘念聖經.

(七)有人提倡農人家裏的小學生教他們父母認識字.

(八)一個共和國政府的組織跟一個帝國有甚麼不同?

(九)那本書第三頁上說一個共產黨被人用繩$\overset{\text{swǒ}}{\text{索}}$弄死了.

(十)俘虜一個人,佔領地方,得到武器,不可以說俘虜地方或是武器.

简体字練习

(一) 他回來以后

(二) 上午七点鈡

(三) 轰炸机

(四) 那个学校毕业生

(五) 望远镜

C. Characters (No. 774-780)

774.	腿	twěi	N: leg	腿部 - leg 火腿 - ham
775.	俘	fú	BF: capture	俘虜 - captive 戰俘 - prisoner of war
776.	虜	lwǒ (lǔ)	V: capture	俘虜 - captive
777.	雷	léi	N: thunder	雷區 - mine field
778.	組	dzǔ	BF/M: organize/ group, section	組織 - to organize or organization 組長 - group leader
779.	織	jr	V: weave	組織 - to organize or organization
780.	游	yóu	BF: to swim; to float, to roam; to travel	游擊隊 - guerrillas 游yǔng - swim

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 511-515)

翻 碼 形

繙

室 解

B. Radicals

1. 羽 (feathers, 124) as in: 翻
2. 石 (stone, 112) as in: 碼
3. 彡 (feathery, 59) as in: 形
4. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 室
5. 角 (horn, 148) as in: 解

第一百一十八課

中國歷史(四)

第一部 對話

王:鴉(yā)片戰爭 中國被英國打敗(bài)了.中國和英國在南(Jīng)京,在一八四二年訂(dìng)了一個條約(ywē).南(Jīng)京條約(ywē)是中國近代史上第一個不平等條約(ywē).

李:為甚麼中國說南(Jīng)京條約(ywē)是不平等條約(ywē)呢?

王:南(Jīng)京條約(ywē)裏有很多地方對中國不好,所以中國說是一個不平等條約(ywē).

李:你能不能大概的給我講一講南(Jīng)京條約(ywē)的內(nèi)容呢?

王:南(Jīng)京條約(ywē)大概的意思是:(1)讓英國人在中國東部的五個海口通商.(2)把香港給了英國.(3)並且還得給英國兩千多萬塊錢.(4)英國人在中國有領事裁(tsái)判(pàn)權(chywán).(5)中國海關對進口的英國東西,就能收不過

百分之五的進口稅(shwèi).(6)還有些別的對中國人不太平等的規(gwēi)定.

李:您剛才說南京(Jīng)條約(ywē)是中國近代史上中國跟外國訂(dìng)的第一個不平等條約(ywē).是不是後來　還有不平等條約(ywē)呢?

王:還有天津(Jīng)條約(ywē)跟北京(Jīng)條約(ywē),裏頭都有很多不平等的規(gwēi)定.

李:為甚麼中國軍隊老打敗(bài)仗呢?大清帝國不是很强大麼?

王:滿洲人剛統一中國的時候他們的兵很强,可是二百年以後到了十九世紀已經不如以前了.那時候又有太平天國的内(nèi)亂(lwàn).

李:有人說太平天國是一個沒成功(gūng)的平民革(gé)命.對不對?

王:太平天國可以說是一個革(gé)命.本來他們的目標(byāu),主義(yì),組織,等等都很好.他們的兵力也很强,後來因為他們自己不合作,所

以沒成功.可是清朝命令各地自己訓練軍隊,又得到外國人的幫助,用了十五年的工夫才把太平軍完全打敗(bài).

李:聽說清政府從那個時候起開始了一些改革(gé)和一些新建設,像新式的工業,鐵路,郵政,甚麼的.開始派一些中國學生到美國和歐(Ōu)洲去研究.

王:結果還是不行.在中法戰爭(一八八五),中日戰爭(一八九四),跟八國聯軍(一九零零(líng líng)),中國不斷(dwàn)被外國打敗(bài).中國人民更憤怒(fèng nù),覺得清政府太不行,參加孫(Swūn)中山先生領導的革(gé)命的人愈(yù)來愈(yù)多.最後革(gé)命軍在一九一一年推翻了滿清政府,從一九一二年起就是中華民國了.

李:有的書裏說從民國成立起一直到民國十六七年(一九二七——二八),中國都在很亂(lwàn)的情形下,差不多各省都有軍隊打來打去.

Jyǎng
王:所以國民政府才在現在蔣總統領導下
fá
北伐,統一了全中國.

李:中國跟日本人是不是在一九三一年打
起來的?

王:日本在一九三一年佔了東北,又在一九
chīn lywè
三七繼續侵略中國的華北,中國就開始
kàng
抗戰.

kàng yǔng gǎn
李:聽說中國人抗戰很勇敢.一九四二年起
又得到美國的幫助,最後到了一九四五
bài
年就打敗了日本.

syìng bài
王:不幸的很,一九四五年日本人打敗了以
nèi
後,共產黨發動内戰到一九四九年九月,
jěng bān
共產黨佔了整個大陸.國民政府搬到了
台灣,變成今天的情形.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese History (Cont'd)

Wáng: During the Opium War China was defeated by Great Britain. China and Great Britain concluded a treaty in Nánjīng (Nánking) in the year 1842. The Treaty of Nánjīng was the first unequal treaty in the modern history of China.

Lee: Why did the Chinese people say that the treaty of Nánjīng was an unequal treaty?

Wáng: In the Treaty of Nánjīng there were many things unfavorable to China. Therefore, the Chinese people say that it was an unequal treaty.

Lee: Can you tell me briefly the contents of the Treaty of Nánjīng?

Wáng: Briefly speaking, the Treaty of Nánjīng contains: (1) permission for the English to trade at five seaports in Eastern China; (2) ceding Hongkong to Great Britain; (3) Great Britain had to be paid (by China) more than twenty million dollars; (4) Great Britain was to have extraterritoriality in China; (5) Chinese customs could collect no more than five percent of the value of imported British goods; and (6) a number of other provisions which were unequal or unfair to the Chinese people.

Lee: As you just said, the Treaty of Nánjīng was the first unequal treaty China signed with a foreign country in her modern history. Were there any more unequal treaties later?

Wáng: Yes. There were many unequal provisions in the Treaty of Tyānjin (Tientsin) and the Treaty of Běijīng (Peking).

Lee: Why were the Chinese troops always defeated? Wasn't the great Ching Empire very big and strong?

Wáng: When the Manchus first unified China, their army was very strong. However, after they had lived more than two hundred years by the nineteenth century, they were no longer as strong as they used to be. Besides, the Taiping Rebellion took place at that time.

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Lee: Some people say that the Taiping Rebellion was an unsuccessful common people's revolution. Is this right?

Wáng: The Taiping Rebellion can be regarded as a revolution. At first, their objective, doctrine, organization, and military strength were all very good. Later on, due to disharmony and lack of coordination among themselves, they failed. Nevertheless, it took the newly trained troops of the Chīng Dynasty fifteen years, with foreign help, to completely defeat the forces of the Taiping Rebellion.

Lee: It is said that from that time on the government of the Chīng Dynasty instituted reforms as well as a number of new developments, such as modern industries, railroads, postal service, and so forth; and it began to send students to America and Europe to study.

Wáng: The subsequent results were still not satisfactory. In the Sino-French War (1885), Sino-Japanese War (1894), and in confronting the joint forces of the eight nations (during the 1900 Boxer Rebellion), China was repeatedly defeated. The Chinese were even more indignant and felt that the Government of Chīng (Empire) was too disappointing. There were more and more people who joined the revolution led by Mr.Swūn Jūngshān. At last, the revolutionary forces overthrew the Government of Chīng (Empire) in the year 1911. Starting from the year 1912 the country has been the Republic of China.

Lee: It has been described in some books that from the founding of the Republic up to the sixteenth or the seventeenth year of the Republic (1927-28), China was in chaos continuously; for nearly each province had its own military force, and they were fighting each other.

Wáng: So the nationalist government under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek launched a northward expeditionary war to unify China.

Lee: Did the fighting between China and Japan start in 1931?

Wáng: In the year 1931, Japan occupied Manchuria and in 1937 carried on her invasion into North China. Thereupon China started the war of resistance.

Lee: I heard that the Chinese people were very brave in fighting the war of resistance. From 1942 on they received American aid. Finally, in 1945 they defeated Japan.

Wáng: It was very unfortunate that after Japan was defeated in 1945, the Communists started a civil war. When they took the entire mainland in September 1949, the National Government moved to Táiwān, presenting a situation that exists up to this day.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

222.	bāgwó lyánjyūn	八國聯軍	N:	combined expeditionary forces of the eight allied nations during China's 1900 Boxer Rebellion
223.	Běifá	北伐	N:	The Northern Expedition
224.	bùpíngděng	不平等	SV/N:	unequal/ inequality
224.1	píngděng	平等	SV/N:	equal/ equality
225.	búsyìng	不幸	Ad/SV/N:	unfortunately,unfortunate/ misfortune
226.	chénggūng	成功	VO/N:	succeed/ success
227.	dzǔngtǔng	總統	N:	President (chief executive)
228.	fādùng	發動	V:	initiate, urge
229.	fènnù	憤怒	N/SV:	anger
230.	gwēidìng	規定	V/N:	regulate/ regulations, rules, provisions
231.	Gwómín Jèngfǔ	國民政府	N:	(the former name of Chinese Nationist Government)
232.	hédzwò	合作	V/N:	cooperate/ cooperation
233.	jěngge	整個	Adj/N:	entire/ whole
234.	jìnkǒushwèi	進口稅	N:	import duty
234.1	shwèi	稅	N:	duty, tax
235.2	shàngshwèi	上稅	V:	pay taxes,duties
235.	jǔyì	主義	N:	ism
236.	kàngjàn	抗戰	N/V:	War of Resistance(1937-45), fight a war of resistance
237.	lǐngshr̀tsáipànchwán	領事裁判權	N:	extraterritoriality
238.	mùbyāu	目標	N:	target, goal

239.	nèilwàn	内亂	N:	internal upheaval, civil war
	239.1 nèijàn	内戰	N:	civil war
240.	nèirúng	内容	N:	contents
241.	píngmín gémìng	平民革命	N:	people's (popular) revolution
	241.1 píngmín	平民	N:	people, ordinary people, popular
242.	syīnshr̀	新式	SV:	new styled, modern
243.	yǔnggǎn	勇敢	SV/N:	brave/ bravery

Notes:

1.	Jūng-R̀ Jànjēng	中日戰爭	N:	Sino-Japanese War
2.	Jūngfà Jànjēng	中法戰爭	N:	Sino-French War
3.	Jyǎng Dzǔngtǔng	蔣總統	N:	President Chiang Kai-shek
4.	Mǎnjōu Rén	滿洲人	N:	The Manchus, Manchurian
5.	Nánjīng Tyáuywē	南京條約	N:	The Treaty of Nanking
6.	Tàipíng Tyāngwó	太平天國	N:	Taiping Tienkuo (Regime during the Taiping Rebellion in China)

生詞練習

1. a, 在美國人人都有受教育的平等.

b, 要是人人都真的平等世界上的問題就簡單得多了.

fēng
2. 這本書寫的很好内容也很豐富,值得看.

tsáipànchywán
3. 從前在中國最不平等的事情就是外國在中國有領事裁判權.

shwèi
4. a, 一個國家為了要保護國家的經濟所以外國貨進口的時候得收進口稅.

jyǎu
b, 在美國每人得繳稅.

shwèi
c, 從外國帶進美國的東西常常得上稅.

5. a, 上課的時候不許抽烟,這是我們學校的規定.

b, 政府規定這幾種貨不許進口.

lwàn
6. a, 要是國家常有内亂人民一定很苦.

swǔn
b, 美國内亂的時候國家的損失很大,人民的死傷也很多.

7. 美國革命成功以後人民的生活改好了很多.

8. a, 美國獨(dú)立革命算是平民革命,因為是人民領導的.

b, 有很多國家不平等,吃虧(kwēi)的是平民.

9. 在前方山脊上的那個機關槍陣地是我們射擊的目標(byāu).

10. 要是世界的國家都合作那麼愛侵略的國家就不敢隨便侵略了.

11. 蘇聯是一個社會主義的國家.

12. 現在的新式武器愈來愈多,將來要是打起仗來人類一定受很大的損(swǔn)失.

13. 八國聯軍進了北京(jīng)以後,燒了不少房子搶了很多東西.

14. 在沒有平等的國家人民的心裏一定都很憤怒(fènnù),一有機會就會起革命.

15. 國民政府是在一九一一年革命成功後

成立的.

fá
16. 北伐成功了以後,人民都高興極了,以為中國可以不再有戰爭了.

17. 中國跟日本打仗的時候,中國軍隊都很
yǔnggǎn
勇敢可惜武器不好.

syìng
18. 我以為最不幸的是一個小孩子剛生下來就沒有了父母.

kàng
19. 中國在抗戰的時候人民對政府很合作.
dǐkàng
因為這是抵抗了八年侵畧的戰爭,所以中國人常常說「八年抗戰」.

20. 現在整個世界都怕原子戰爭.希望將來能避免.

21. 德國發動戰爭以後很快的就把法國佔領了.

22. 中國每六年選舉總統一次,跟美國不一樣.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use.)

1. 中國的第一個不平等條約是跟那國訂的?為甚麼?
2. 為甚麼中國說南京條約是不平等條約?
3. 你可以大概的給我講一講南京條約的內容嗎?
4. 南京條約是第一個不平等條約.以後還有甚麼不平等條約嗎?
5. 中國軍隊在那時候為甚麼老打敗仗?
6. 太平天國是一個沒有成功的平民革命嗎?
7. 太平天國的目標,主義 組織怎麼樣?
8. 太平天國的兵力呢?
9. 太平天國為甚麼沒有成功?
10. 太平天國被打敗了以後清朝是不是開始了一些改革和新的建設?
11. 這些新的改革和建設包括些甚麼?
12. 這些改革對清朝有些甚麼幫助嗎?

13. 在十九世紀最後的那些年中國還跟那些國家打了仗？結果怎麼樣？
14. 這種結果讓中國人民覺得怎麼樣？
15. 參加孫中山領導的革命的人最後在甚麼時候推翻了滿清政府？
16. 中華民國是那年建立的？
17. 中華民國建立以後是不是立刻統一了？為甚麼？
18. 甚麼時候中國才真正的統一了？
19. 在二十世紀中國第一次和日本作戰是甚麼時候？
20. 中國對日本抗戰是甚麼時候開始的？
21. 中國人抗戰最後甚麼時候打敗了日本？
22. 一九四五年打敗了日本以後又有甚麼不幸的事發生了？
23. 共產黨甚麼時候佔領了整個的中國大陸？
24. 國民政府搬到那兒去了？

25. 憤怒的時候開車是不是很危險？
26. 考試的時候可以合作嗎？
27. 你從外國帶回來東西多少錢以下的可以不上稅？
28. 要是你想讓一件事作的很成功你應當有很好的計劃和準備嗎？
29. 美國最後的一次內戰在甚麼時候？叫甚麼戰爭？
30. 現在世界上最大的兩個主義是甚麼？
31. 勇敢的人都是不平常的人嗎？
32. 做事的時候應當有一個目標嗎？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. China had gone through more than thirty years of civil wars before it was unified.
2. No matter where you live you must always pay taxes.
3. The contents of his lecture were very interesting. It should be published.
4. School regulations say that when you leave this room you should turn off the light.
5. Is it possible to have real equality between two individuals?
6. Internal unrest causes many people to be poor and hungry.
7. When you study you must have a goal. It is useless to study if you do not know why you are studying.
8. Extraterritoriality was something that a person always heard mentioned in China about thirty years ago.
9. Ladies love to wear new-styled clothing and hats. Businessmen make money this way.
10. The entire school went to San Francisco to visit Chinatown last week.
11. Anger can make you do things which you would not ordinarily do.
12. In 1900 the Combined Expeditionary Forces entered Peiping to take care of their people.
13. Revolutions do not always have to be popular movements. The ordinary citizen often does not hear about it until it is over.
14. If you will cooperate with me, we can finish this work in one day.
15. Does everyone love success just because success makes you feel that you are better than others?

16. If the government does not want goods from a certain country to be imported, it charges higher import duty on its goods.

17. The contents of that book are very complicated. I do not like to read it.

18. Since there are no regulations concerning what you must do, please do whatever you think is fit.

19. Not long after the Northern Expedition, China became united. It began work to reconstruct (build) the nation.

20. The War of Resistance lasted eight years. At that time it really seemed like a hundred years to the ordinary people in China.

21. Unfortunately they did not utilize their successes to work harder for the country. More civil wars were fought immediately thereafter.

22. Do you believe in democracy? Both sides say theirs is true democracy.

23. Is the term "Central Government" still used in China today?

24. Only a brave man dares to refuse to serve him. He will always find some way to make you work for him.

25. If two persons cooperate, they can do more than ten men combined.

V. Reading

A. 中文書法

中文漢字有很多種寫法.漢字寫法的專名詞叫書法.近代流行的書法有三種:kǎi楷書,行書,草書.

每天我們學寫的中國字跟印刷的書報上字的寫法是kǎi楷書.kǎi楷書的寫法一筆一畫都得很清楚,整齊.平常中國人給父母,長官寫信或是公事上都用kǎi楷書.每個字的大小都得一樣.在kǎi楷書中,在印刷的東西上的字的樣子,有時候跟我們寫的不一樣.現在在下頭舉幾個例子:

寫的kǎi楷書 ----- 直,為,飯,給,養,概,禮,真.

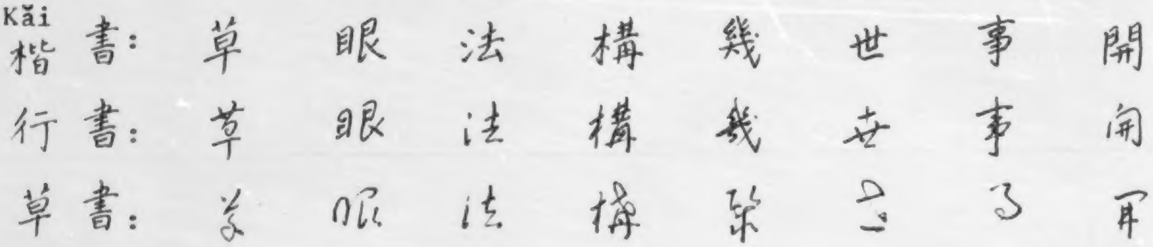
印刷的kǎi楷書----直,爲,飯,給,養,槪,禮,眞.

不過有的人寫的kǎi楷書跟印刷上的一樣的.

現在中國人給朋友寫信,或隨便留一個條

兒,甚麼的,普通都不寫楷(kǎi)書,用寫得快一點兒的行書,或是非常快的草書.

楷(Kǎi)書,行書,草書,是後漢朝代,紀元後六世紀開始流行的.第六世紀以前的各種書法現在還有人練習,寫了作藝術欣(syīn)賞.近代的楷(kǎi)書,行書,草書,特別是行書很多.書法專家造出各種不同的寫法,都非常美.現在用楷(kǎi)書,行書,草書,這三種不同的書法最普通的寫法寫在下頭,希望各位對這三種書法有一點兒認識.



書法	N: Calligraphy
楷書	N: Standard characters
行書	N: Running style characters
草書	N: "Grass Writing"

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B. 句子

(一)開載重車得特別留神.

(二)小弟弟已經會用$\overset{\text{yá}}{\text{牙}}$刷刷$\overset{\text{yá}}{\text{牙}}$了.

(三)蘇聯整天鼓勵別的國家打仗.

(四)印刷的書整齊,可是手寫的值錢.

(五)作完了齊步走,我的腿有一點$\overset{\text{téng}}{\text{疼}}$.

(六)有人提倡組織一個藝術$\overset{\text{syīn}}{\text{欣}}$賞會.

(七)留聲機的發明對文化有很大的貢獻.

(八)那個俘虜從前在法國留學,學藝術.

(九)「火腿」是名詞.「和氣」「溫和」都不是名詞.

(十)敵人的游擊隊要炸我們的雷區,可是沒成功.

簡体字练习

(一)汉字有很多种写法

(二)他写得不太清础

(三)留声机

(四)他对艺術很喜欢研究

(五)我还不知道那是什么

C. Characters (No: 781-788)

781.	印	yìn	V/N: print, stamp/ a seal (personal or official)	印刷 - to print
782.	刷	shwā	N/V: a brush/ to brush, to print	印刷 - to print 刷子 - a brush 刷yá - to brush teeth yá刷 - tooth brush
783.	整	jěng	BF/A: the whole/ exactly	整齊 - be tidy 整個 - whole 整天 - the whole day
784.	齊	chí	SV: be even; all alike	整齊 - be neat and orderly 齊步走 - quick time march
785.	留	lyóu	V: keep, detain	留聲機 - record player 留神 - be careful, or to take care 留學 - to study abroad
786.	藝 (艺)	yì	BF: skill, craft, an art	藝術 - an art

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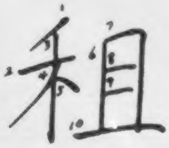
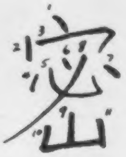
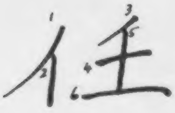
787.	賞 shǎng	V: reward, bestow	Syīn賞	- to delight in; to find pleasure in (as literature, studies, etc.) appreciation
788.	功 gūng	BF: merit; good results	成功	- success or be successful

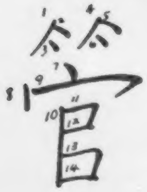
VI WRITING

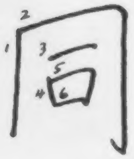
A. Writing (Characters 516-520)











B. Radicals

1. 禾 (grain 115) as in: 租
2. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 密
3. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 任
4. ⺮ (bamboo, 118) as in: 管
5. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 同

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill (Review)

1. Write down the W-G equivalents for the following terms or phrases:

1. chōu yān
2. tèbyé-kwàichē
3. búlwùn
4. chyóu rén
5. dwōbàr
6. gù sānlwúr
7. hǎuchu
8. dzǒubudùng
9. hwǒji
10. hángkūngyóupyàu
11. dzūngjyàu
12. gwò jyé
13. kànje syàng
14. hěn jwǔn
15. hěn kwùn
16. syèsye
17. yāuchyóu
18. lyǎngtswùn cháng
19. swéirán
20. shǒujyòu
21. bwōli píbāu
22. chyōutyan
23. dìyīyè
24. dzài shwō
25. ěrdwo
26. gwòjùng
27. hángkūngkwàisyìn
28. dzúchyóu
29. júyi
30. hǎushwōhwà
31. jyàuhwèi
32. dzwòshúle
33. hwóbulyǎu
34. tyělù
35. chyēkai
36. myèhwǒ
37. lyóu tyáur
38. rúngyi
39. Jūnggwo
40. rèlyè

第一百十九課

Swūn孫中山

第一部 對話

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人王中談Swūn孫中山先生.

王:今天我們談一位中國現代史上最有名的人物,中華民國的國父.

李:中華民國的國父是不是Swūn孫中山先生?

王:是的.他在一八六六年生在離香港不遠的廣東香山縣.他小的時候多半在廣東,香港,跟外國,沒到中國北方去過.

李:聽說Swūn孫中山先生年青的時候在Tán檀香山念過書.他在Tán檀香山念了多少年書?

王:Swūn孫先生從七歲到十三歲在廣東念書.他十四歲那年跟他母親到Tán檀香山去看他的哥哥,就在Tán檀香山住了四年.在那兒念了四年書以後,到了一八八三年才離開Tán檀香山,回到了他的廣東老家.

李:是不是Swūn孫中山先生從Tán檀香山一回到中國以後就開始革命了呢?

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

王：沒有、他從檀(Tán)香山回到中國的時候才十八歲，沒有立刻開始革命、他還是繼續念書，因為他的老家離香港很近，他就到香港去念書了。先上的普通學校後來才念醫學。

李：為甚麼他後來忽然參加革命了呢？

王：十九世紀後一半，滿清政府很多次被外國打敗(bài)，訂(dìng)了很多對中國不利的不平等條約(ywē)。一八八五年中國又被法國打敗(bài)了。孫(Swūn)中山先生非常生氣，覺得清政府太腐(fǔ)敗(bài)，所以他才下決心要推翻滿清政府。

李：他領導的革命是甚麼時候開始的呢？

王：從他一進醫學學校他就和幾位好朋友聯合研究革命的問題，一直到他畢業。

李：他畢了業以後給人看病了麼？

王：他畢了業以後，就在澳(Àu)門開了一個藥舖；一邊兒給人看病，一邊兒進行革命運動。

李：孫(Swūn)中山的第一個革命組織是在檀(Tán)香山組織的，是不是？

王：是的。是一八九八年十一月在檀(Tán)香山組織的。

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後來他又回到香港.一八九五年革命黨第一次起義(yì)沒成功,他就逃(táu)到日本去了.

李:孫(Swūn)中山有一次在倫敦(Lwún Dwūn)被中國公使(shř)館的人員捉(jwō)住,要秘密的用船把他送回中國.那件事是在甚麼時候發生的?

王:那是一八九六年發生的事.幸虧(syìng kwēi)公使(shř)館的英國僱(gù)員,把這個消息告訴了孫(Swūn)中山從前的一位先生.那位先生請求英國政府把孫(Swūn)中山先生從公使(shř)館救出來了.

李:孫(Swūn)先生的革命真是不容易,經過了很多次的危險才成立了中華民國.

王:參加革命的人從一八九五年以後越(yù)來越(yù)多.到一九一一年革命成功,革命黨的人一共起義(yì)過十一次,犧牲(syī shēng)過很多人.最後一次起義(yì)是在一九一一年,十月十日,在中國的中部長江(jyāng)旁邊兒成功的.

李:孫(Swūn)先生是中華民國的第一個總統,為甚麼他作了幾個月以後又辭(tsź)職了呢?

王:因為那時候有勢力的人是軍人.孫(Swūn)先生為

了避免内(nèi)戰,把總統讓給了一個最有勢力的軍人,叫袁(Ywán)世凱(Kǎi)作.後來袁(Ywán)世凱(Kǎi)野心太大又想作皇(hwáng)帝.

李:那麼革命雖然推翻了滿清政府可是不能算是成功吧.

王:所以孫(Swūn)先生又在中國南部繼續組織革命黨和革命黨的軍隊,發動第二次革命.

李:好像他沒有看見統一的中國似的.

王:對了.一九二四年他從廣東到北平去開國民會議(yì)商量國家的大問題,那時候他已經病了.後來病越(yù)來越(yù)重,最後在一九二五年三月十二日,他就死在北平了.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Swūn Jūngshan (Sun Yat-sen)

Wáng: Today we will talk about the most famous person in the modern history of China, the Father of the Republic of China.

Lee: Is the Father of the Republic of China Mr. Swūn Jūngshān?

Wáng: Yes, he was born in Syàngshān County in Gwǎngdūng (Kwangtung) Province, not far from Hongkong, in the year 1866. When he was young, he was in Gwǎngdūng, Hongkong, and abroad most of the time, but not in the northern part of China.

Lee: It is said that when Mr. Swūn Jūngshān was young, he studied in Hawaii, but I don't know for how long.

Wáng: Mr. Swūn studied in Gwǎngdūng (Kwangtung) from the time he was seven to thirteen. The year he was fourteen he went with his mother to visit his elder brother in Honolulu and stayed there four years. He studied four years in Honolulu and did not leave to return to his Gwǎngdūng home until 1883.

Lee: Did Mr. Swūn Jūngshān start the revolution as soon as he returned to China from Honolulu?

Wáng: No, he didn't start the revolution right after he got back to China from Honolulu, for he was only eighteen years old. He continued his studies instead. Since his hometown was close to Hongkong, he went there to study, first in an ordinary school and then in a medical school.

Lee: Why did he all of a sudden join the revolution?

Wáng: During the latter half of the nineteenth century China was defeated many times by foreign countries and signed a number of unequal treaties, unfavorable to China. In 1885 China lost another war to France. Mr. Swūn Jūngshān was wrathful and felt that the Government of the Ching Dynasty was too rotten. So he was determined to overthrow it.

Lee: When did the revolution he led start?

Wáng: From the time he entered medical school until he graduated, he joined a few good friends to study the problems of the revolution.

Lee: Did he practice medicine after graduation?

Wáng: After graduation he practiced medicine while carrying on the revolutionary movement.

Lee: The first revolutionary organization was formed by Swūn Jūngshān in Honolulu, wasn't it?

Wáng: Yes. It was organized in Honolulu in November 1898. After that he returned to Hongkong again. In the year 1895, the Revolutionary Party had its first uprising which did not succeed. He fled to Japan.

Lee: In London Swūn Jūngshān was once captured by the personnel in the Chinese Legation. They wanted to ship him back to China. When actually did that happen?

Wáng: That was in the year 1896. Fortunately, an English employee of the Legation passed the information on to a former teacher of Swūn Jūngshān. The teacher then requested the British Government to rescue Mr.Swūn Jūngshān from the (Chinese)Legation.

Lee: The revolution led by Mr. Swūn was really not easy. It went through dangers many a time before the Republic of China was founded.

Wáng: From 1895 on there were more and more people who joined the revolution. By 1911, when the revolution succeeded, there had been altogether eleven major uprisings staged by the revolutionists, with a good deal of human sacrifice. The final uprising succeeded on the tenth of October 1911, in Central China, close by the Yangtze River.

Lee: Mr. Swūn was the first President of the Republic of China. Why did he resign after a few months?

Wáng: Because the people who had power at the time were military people. In order to avert a civil war, Mr. Swūn yielded the Presidency to the most powerful military man, called Ywán Shr̀kǎi (or Yuán Shih-kǎi). After that, Ywán was further pushed by his overly wild ambition of becoming an emperor.

Lee: In that case, although the Manchu government was overthrown by the revolution, it cannot be considered as a success, can it?

Wáng: So Mr. Swūn once again had to continue organizing the revolutionary party and its military forces to initiate the revolution a second time.

Lee: It seems that he never saw China united.

Wáng: That's right. In 1924 when he went to Běijīng (Peking) from Gwǎngdūng (Kwangtung) to attend the national assembly to discuss national issues, he was already sick. His illness grew gradually worse. Finally, on the twelfth of March, 1925, he died in Běijīng (Peking).

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

244.	búlì	不利	SV:	unfavorable
244 .1	yǒulì	有利	SV:	favorable, beneficial
245.	fāshēng	發生	V:	happen, take place
246.	fǔbài	腐敗	SV:	corrupt, rotten
247.	Gémìng Dǎng	革命黨	N:	Revolutionary Party
247 .1	dǎng	黨	N:	political party
248.	gù	雇(僱)	V:	hire (staff or manual worker)
249.	Gūngshř Gwǎn	公使館	N:	Legation
249 .1	Gūngshř	公使	N:	Minister (diplomatic)
250.	Gwófù	國父	N:	Father of the Country (refers to Dr.Sun Yat-sen)
251.	Gwómín Hwèiyì	國民會議	N:	National Conference (Assembly)
252.	jìnsyíng	進行	V:	carry out
253.	jyòu	救	V:	save (rescue)
254.	jwō	捉	V:	catch
255.	lǎujyā	老家	N:	native home
256.	lyánhé	聯合	V:	ally, join, unite
257.	rénwu	人物	N:	personality (famous or noted person)
258.	syàjywésyīn	下決心	VO:	to have determination (decide)
	jywésyīn	決心	N:	determination
259.	tszjř	辭職	VO:	resign from a position
260.	yěsyīn	野心	N:	ambition (derogatory)
261.	yìbyār.....yìbyār	一邊兒……一邊兒	Ph:	doing...while doing....simultaneously
262.	yùndùng	運動	N:	movement (project)
263.	yùngrén	用人	N:	servant

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Notes:

1.	Swūn Jūngshān	孫中山	N:	Dr. Sun Yat-sen
2.	Gwǎngdūng	廣東	N:	Kwangtung Province (Origin of the Cantonese)
3.	Syāngshān Syàn	香山縣	PW:	Hsiang-shan County (Birthplace of Dr.Sun Yat-sen, now known as Chungshan Hsien)
4.	Tánsyāng Shān	檀香山	PW:	Hawaii

生詞練習

1. 孫中山先生是中華民國的國父就好像華盛頓是美國的國父一樣.

2. 這幾位是文學方面有名的人物.

3. 在我老家除了我父母以外沒有別的親戚.

4. a, 如果讓敵人先佔領南部一帶的高山,恐怕對我軍右翼不利.

   b, 這件事情雖然對我沒有利,可是對大多數人有利所以應當作.

5. 中國的歷史上因為政府$\overset{\text{fǔ}}{\text{腐}}$敗,平民起來革命的事情很多.

6. a, 這次他下了最大的决心不再抽烟了.

   b, 因為都有抗戰的决心所以把日本打敗了.

7. 所有反對共產黨的國家應該聯合起來防禦共產主義的侵略.

8. 很多美國人常常一邊兒吃早飯一邊兒
看報.

9. 關於怎麼進行這件事的問題,應當請組
長決定.

10. 自從推行識字運動以來,成$\overset{\text{ji}}{\text{績}}$雖然不壞
可是還沒完全成功.

11. 各國的革命黨都想改革他們的政治跟
社會制度.

12. 中國政府在美國有公使可是沒有公使
館.

13. 政府命令$\overset{\text{jwō}}{\text{捉}}$他可是沒$\overset{\text{jwō}}{\text{捉}}$着,也許他跑到
外國去了.

14. 他$\overset{\text{gù}}{\text{僱}}$的那個廚子就會作美國菜.

15. 請你把這件事是怎麼發生的,詳詳細細
的報告給他.

16. 在美國用得起用人的人只佔全人口的
零點八.

17. 聖經上說基督到世界上來的目的是救全世界的人.

18. 因為他們的意見不一樣所以他$\overset{\text{tsź}}{\text{辭}}$職了.

19. 幸虧他的野心不大,要不然就更要失望了.

20. 孫中山先生一直希望能早一點兒開國民會議.

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第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use.)

1. 孫中山先生是誰？
2. 他生在那兒？
3. 他是甚麼時候生的？
4. 他小的時候多半住在那兒？
5. 他年青的時候在那兒念書？
6. 他從檀香山回到中國的時候就立刻開始革命了麼？
7. 他念的是甚麼？
8. 為甚麼孫中山先生下決心要推翻滿清政府？
9. 他從甚麼時候起就開始了革命的活動？
10. 他從醫學學校畢業以後給人看病了嗎？
11. 孫中山先生的第一個革命組織是在那兒成立的？ 是甚麼時候成立的？
12. 革命党第一次起義是甚麼時候？成功了麼？
13. 孫中山革命的時候有甚麼危險的事發生了？
14. 從一八九五年第一次起義到一九一一年革命

成功一共起義過多少次？

15. 最後一次起義在甚麼時候？在那兒？

16. 孫中山先生是中華民國的第一個總統為甚麼作了幾個月以後又辭職了呢？

17. 袁世凱作了總統以後還想作甚麼？

18. 孫中山先生為甚麼在中國南部繼續組織革命党和軍隊？

19. 孫中山先生統一了中國麼？為甚麼？

20. 孫中山先生是甚麼時候死的？死在那兒？

21. 美國的國父是誰？

22. 你作不作對你不利的事？為甚麼？

23. 要是你下决心去作一件事你想一定能成功麼？

24. 你早上在家裡吃早飯的時候喜歡一邊兒看報一邊兒吃早飯嗎？

25. 請你隨便説幾位現在世界上最有名的人物？

26. 美國最大的兩個党叫甚麼？

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27. 一個有野心的人常常會很失望嗎？

28. 一個腐敗的政府可以繼續存在嗎？

29. 你回到你老家的時候還得雇車回家嗎？

30. 你覺得現在民主國家應當聯合起來對共產党作戰嗎？

31. 要是你看見一個人在水裡你去救他麼？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. After one leaves it, one seldom returns to his native home.
2. Very few nations now have legations in foreign countries.
3. Before 1911, the Kuomintang was called the Revolutionary Party.
4. In English you say "We hire a teacher", in Chinese you say "We invite a teacher".
5. If you want to carry out your plans, it is best that you study hard.
6. They united (got together) with their friends in buying the boat, because they could not afford it themselves.
7. The New Cultural Movement was very successful. We heard many interesting lectures.
8. People do not like to work with him because he is too ambitious.
9. There are two major parties in the United States.
10. The man who stole his car was caught in San Francisco last week.
11. Do they have anybody at the beach who is able to save lives when necessary?
12. He wanted to become president, so he resigned from his positions.
13. Most people say it is difficult to work while they are studying.
14. Ordinary citizens do not like corrupt people in the government.
15. Everybody was talking about what happened downtown yesterday.
16. The National Assembly does not have regular meetings each year.

17. George Washington, like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was the father of his country.

18. Mr. Wu is an important person in his home town.

19. His determination to study hard made his parents very happy.

20. When the minister returned from overseas, he resigned and became a lawyer.

21. Seven small nations united in fighting their enemy.

22. In America very few people can afford to hire servants.

23. Drinking is not beneficial to studying, if you drink too much.

24. The fighting took place in a third nation, but the people of all three nations suffered bitterly.

25. If you have the determination to succeed, then you will surely succeed.

A. 中國的國旗

中華民國國父，孫(Swūn)中山。在一八九五年領導的第一次革命在廣東省的廣州(jōu)市起義，用陸皓(Hàu)東先生設計的青天白日旗，作革命的軍旗。可惜這次革命沒成功。陸皓(Hàu)東先生也死了。到了一九零五年孫(Swūn)中山擴(kwò)張革命組織，繼續進行革命。在這一年為了紀念那些為革命勇敢犧(syī)牲的人，特別是他們那種不怕流血的精神，把青天白日旗加上一塊紅顏色，變成青天白日滿地紅的旗。這個就是現在的中國國旗了。不過中國國旗跟中國革命一樣，經過很多困難，不斷的前進，到了一九一四年青天白日滿地紅旗才決定為中國國旗。

中國國旗上的紅色，上面已經說了，是紀念參加革命的人，他們為國犧牲不怕流血的精

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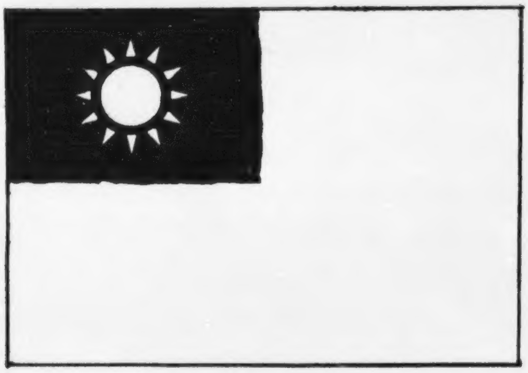
神.青色是青天,又高又大的藍天.白色是白日,很亮的太陽.白日上頭一共有十二個jyǎu角,是一年的十二個月,或是一天的十二個時間單位.意思就是說中華民國的國家和民族好像地球似的,一年到底,一早到晚,永久前進.



jyǎu (角) N: angles

B. 句子

(一)最好的藝術都有永久的價值.

(二)朋友說我的工作很成功.我說不敢當.

(三)地球南極北極的天氣都很冷.

(四)印刷術是從中國傳到歐洲去的.

(五)組長在學游yǔng泳的時候,把左腿弄斷了.

(六)我們的游擊隊又整齊又勇敢不怕$\overset{\text{syī}}{\text{犧}}$牲.

(七)在中國的美國留學生都非常$\overset{\text{syīn}}{\text{欣}}$賞中國的藝術.

(八)很多人相信大陸的人民在國民政府反攻的時候一定起義.

(九)第一游擊隊大隊隊長碰上雷區$\overset{\text{syī}}{\text{犧}}$牲了.他勇敢愛國的精神真難得.

(十)要是共產主義是最好的主義,為甚麼$\overset{\text{È}}{\text{俄}}$國不敢把$\overset{\text{Bwó}}{\text{柏}}$林的牆拆了?(Bwólín - Berlin)

简体字练习

(一)太阳还没出来

(二)继续不断前进

(三)北极离这儿很远

(四)从这儿到南极去得坐飞机

(五)共产主义

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C. Characters (No.789-795)

789.	義 义	yì	BF: meaning duty	主義 起義	doctrine to rise in righteous revolt
790.	勇	yǔng	BF: brave, daring, braves	勇敢	be brave
791.	敢	gǎn	AV: dare	勇敢 不敢當	be brave You flatter me! I do not deserve.
792.	牲	shēng	BF: animals; sacrificial animals	syī牲	victims for sacrifice
793.	斷 断	dwàn	SV: be break, cut off	不斷 斷了	unceasingly, continually broken
794.	球	chyóu	N: round gem, sphere	地球	the globe
795.	永	yǔng	BF: perpetual, eternal	永久	eternal, everlasting

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 521-525)

各 仗 勝

令 農

B. Radicals

1. 口 (mouth 30) as in: 各
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 仗, 令
3. 力 (strength 19) as in: 勝
4. 辰 (time, 161) as in: 農

VOCABULARY INDEX

A			LESSON
àn	N:	shore, bank	108
ànshang	PW:	on the shore	108
Àu-jōu	PW:	Australia	112

B			
bāgwó lyánjūn	N:	combined expeditionary forces of the eight allied nations during China's 1900 Boxer Rebellion	118
bànchyóu	N:	Hemisphere	112
dūngbànchyóu	N:	Eastern Hemisphere	
syībànchyóu	N:	Western Hemisphere	
nánbànchyóu	N:	Southern Hemisphere	
běibànchyóu	N:	Northern Hemisphere	
bàn wǎng	N:	trip-wire	117
bāu	V:	wrap (up)	109
bàubù	N:	waterfall	110
Běifā	N:	The Northern Expedition	118
bǐ sài	V/N:	compete/ competition, race	110
sàiměi	N:	beauty contest	
bǐtszjyān	N:	between the two	112
bǐtsz	Ph:	mutual, mutually	
bīng jǔng	N:	arm (mil)	109
bīnglì	N:	strength (mil)	113
búdwàn		incessant	115
búlì	SV:	unfavorable	119
yǒulì	SV:	favorable, beneficial	
búsyìng	Ad/SV/N:	unfortunately, unfortunate/ misfortune	118
bǔjí	V/N:	supply	113
bǔjídyǎn	N:	supply point	117
bùpíngděng	SV/N:	unequal/ inequality	118
píngděng	N:	equal/ equality	
bùrú	SV:	not as good as	111
bùtúng	SV:	be different	108
bwówùywàn	N:	museum	110

C

			LESSON
chàbyé	N:	difference	112
yǒuchàbyé	SV:	be different	
chǎnlyàng	N:	production capacity	108
chénggūng	VO/N:	succeed/ success	118
chéngjì	N:	achievement, record, result	112
chénglì	V:	establish	116
chíyú	N:	the rest, the surplus	111
chīnlywè	N/V:	encroachment/ encroach, aggress	116
chīngjànchē	N:	light tank	113
jùngjànchē	N:	heavy tank	113
chr̀dàu	N:	Equator	112
chr̀hòu	N:	scout (mil)	109
chūbǎn	V:	publish	108
chwānjyǎdàn	N:	armor-piercing bullet (shell)	113
chwánjyàu	V:	propagate the faith, evangelize	116
chwán	V:	propagate,pass on, hand down	116
chwánjyàushr̀	N:	missionary	116
chwán shwō	N:	legend	114
chyánjìn	V/N:	advance	109
chyángdà	SV:	strong, big	114
chyáng	SV:	strong	
chywánggwó	N:	the entire nation	108

D

Dádá	N:	Tartar	116
dǎ yú	V:	to fish (as a pfofession)	114
dài	N:	zone	112
hándài	N:	Frigid Zone	
rèdài	N:	Torrid Zone	
wēndài	N:	Temperate Zone	
dānjyàbīng	N:	litter bearer	109
dānjyà	N:	litter	109
dànyàu bùjíjàn	N:	ammunition supply point	113
dāngchu	A:	originally,formerly	110
Dàujyàu	N:	Taoism	115
dàulùdzǔjywé	N:	road block	109
děngděng	N:	and so on, etc.	111
dīkūngsǎushè	N:	strafing	117
dì gwó	N:	Empire	114
Dì jūng Hǎi	PW:	Mediterranean Sea	112
dìwáng	N:	emperor	111

			LESSON
dòunyóu	VO:	bullfight	111
dùmìywè	VO:	to honeymoon	110
mìywè	N:	honeymoon	
dùngwù	N:	animals (fauna)	114
dyāukè	N:	sculpture	111
dyàudùng	V/N:	readeploy, redeployment	117
dz̄jùng	N:	train (mil.)	113
dànyàu dz̄jùng	N:	ammunition train	
dz̀yóujūng	N:	Liberty Bell	111
dz̀yóushén	N:	Statue of Liberty	111
dz̀rándìlǐ	N:	Natural Geography	112
dz̀rán	N:	natural	
dzǔjr̄	V/N:	organize, organization	117
dzǔngtǔng	N:	President (chief executive)	118

F

fā	M:	round (ammunition)	117
fādùng	V:	initiate, urge	118
fāhwēi	V:	expound, express	116
fā míng	V/N:	discover/ discovery	114
fāshè sùdù	N:	rate of fire	113
fāshēng	V:	happen, take place	119
fāywándì	N:	cradle (civilization)	110
fǎlyù	N:	law	115
fǎsywé	N:	law, legal science	116
fánrúng	SV/V:	prosperous	115
fǎnjànchē fángyù	N:	antitank defense	113
fǎnsyémyàn	N:	reverse slope	117
fēi.....bùkě	Ph:	must	111
fēnpèi	V/N:	distribute/ distribution	112
fénmù	N:	grave, tomb	111
fènnù	N/SV:	anger	118
fēnjyàn jr̀dù	N:	feudal system	114
fǔbài	SV:	corrupt, rotten	119
fwójyàu	N:	Buddhism	115

G

			LESSON
gǎigé	N/V:	reform refomation/ reform	116
gāntyě	N:	steel	110
gāntyě dàwáng	N:	steel king	110
Gāudǔ	N:	Kao Tsu (Han)	115
gējyùywàn	N:	opera house	110
gējyù	N:	opera	
Gémìng Dǎng	N:	Revolutionary Party	119
dǎng	N:	political party	
gōutūng	RV:	interchange (culture)	116
gǔdài	N:	antiquity	111
gǔ	BF:	ancient, old	111
gǔjì	N:	historical spot	111
gǔlì	N/V:	encouragement/ encourage	116
gǔtou	N:	bone	114
gù	V:	hire (staff or manual worker)	119
gūngchǎng	N:	factory	108
gūnglì	BF:	public established	110
Gūngshř Gwǎn	N:	Legation	119
Gūngshř	N:	Minister (diplomatic)	
gùngchǎndǎng	N:	Communist Party, Communist	109
gùngchǎnjǔyì	N:	Communism	
Jūnggùng	N:	Chinese Communist	
gùnghégwó	N:	Republic	114
gùngsyàn	N/V:	contribution/ contribute	114
gwēidìng	V/N:	regulate/ regulations, rules, provisions	118
Gwófù	N:	Father of the Country (refers to Dr.Sun Yat-sen)	119
gwójì hwèiyi	N:	international conference	111
Gwómín Hwèiyì	N:	National Conference (Assembly)	119
Gwómín Jèngfǔ	N:	The former name of Chinese Nationalist Government	118

H

Hán Gwó	N:	Korea	115
Hànwén	N:	Chinese Language	115
Hànwén	N:	Chinese Language (written)	
Hàndz̀	N:	Chinese characters	
hángchéng	N:	route (navigational)	108
hángyùn	N:	shipping (ocean and river)	108
hédzwò	V/N:	cooperate/ cooperation	118
hòuchín	N:	logistics	113
hòuwèi	N:	rear guard	117
Húngsè gwǎngchǎng	N:	Red Square	111

			LESSON
hwánjìng	N:	environment, circumstance	112
hwángdì	N:	Emperor	115
hwánjīn shŕdài	N:	golden age	114
hwángjīn	N:	gold (yellow)	
hwēifù	V:	restore, return to	116
hwèiyì	N:	conference	111
hwódz̀ bǎn	N:	moveable type (printing) plate	116
hwùnhé jàndòutwán	N:	regimental combat team	117

J

jànchētwēitǔjī	N:	tankdozer	117
jǎnkāi	V/N:	deploy, deployment	113
jǎng	V:	grow	112
jǎngdà	N:	grow up	
jèsywé	N:	philosophy	116
jěngge	Adj/N:	entire/ whole	118
Jīdū jyàu	N:	Christianity (Protestant)	116
jì	N:	season	108
jì dzái	V/N:	record/ record	114
jìnyàntáng	N:	memorial hall	110
jìywán	N:	millenium	114
jìywánchyán	N:	(Before Christ)	
Jīn	N:	Kin Dynasty	116
jīndz̀tǎ	N:	pyramids	111
jīnyúng	N:	currency; the money market	108
jìnbù	V/N:	improve, progress/ improvement, progress	112
jìnkǒushwèi	N:	import duty	118
shwèi	N:	duty, tax	
shàngshwèi	V:	pay taxes, duties	
jìnsyíng	V:	carry out	119
jīnglǐ	N:	quartermaster (branch); manager	117
jīnglǐgwān	N:	quartermaster	
jìngjēng	V/N:	compete/ competition	114
Jōu	N:	Chou Dynasty	114
jōu	N:	continent	112
jr̄pèi	V:	distribute; control	108
jr̄ywán	V/N:	support	109
jr̄ywánbùdwèi	N:	supporting unit	109
jŕsyínggwān	N:	executive officer	113
jřnánjēn	N:	compass	114
jřpàifānhàu	N:	designate	109
jr̀dzàu	V:	manufacture, make	110

			LESSON
jr̀shwéi	N/V:	flood control/ control floods	114
jr̀	V:	control, administer	
jǔyàu	SV:	major, main	109
jǔyì	N:	ism	118
jùjùng	V:	stress, pay attention to	114
jyùshwō	Ph:	it is said	115
jyù	BF:	according to, based upon	
Jūngfà Jànjēng	N:	Sino-French War	118
Jūnghwá Míngwó	N:	Republic of China	116
Jūng-R J`			
jǔng	N/M:	race, breed/ kind, type	112
báijǔngrén	N:	White Race (Caucasian)	
hwángjǔngrén	N:	Yellow Race (Oriental)	
jwāngjyǎ	N:	armor	117
jwō	V:	catch	119
jyàjŕ	N:	value, price, cost	110
jyāngù	SV:	be firm, be strong, be hard	108
Jyǎng Dzǔngtǔng	N:	President Chiang Kai-shek	118
jyǎudù	N:	angle, aspect	112
jyàuhwèi	N:	mission (religious), church	116
jyàushr̀	N:	missionary	116
jyàuyù	V/N:	educate/ education	108
jyēgòu	N:	structure,construction	112
jyòu	V:	save (rescue)	119
jyòuhùbīng	N:	aid man	109
jyòuhù	V:	give aid	

K

kāifā	V:	develop (open up undeveloped land)	112
kàngjàn	N/V:	War of Resistance (1937-45), fight a war of resistance	118
kǎushr̀	N:	examination, test	115
kǒulyáng	N:	ration(s)	117
kǔ	SV:	bitter, poverty stricken	115
kūngjyān	N:	space (as opposed to time)	108
kūngsyí	V/N:	air-raid	117
Kǔngdž	N:	Confucius	115
kwòjāng	V/N:	enlarge/ expand/expansion	116

L			LESSON
lǎujyā	N:	native home	119
lǐngshr̀ tsáipànchwán	N:	extraterritoriality	118
lǐngtǔ	N:	territory	115
lùsyàn	N:	route	117
lwúnlyóu	V:	take turn	111
lyánhé	V:	ally, join, unite	119
lyóusywé	V:	study overseas	115
lyóuyù	N:	area drained by a river	114

M			
Mǎnjōu Rén	N:	The Manchus, Manchurian	118
màuyì	V/N:	trade, exchange/ buying & selling, commerce	112
Měnggǔ	N:	Mongol, Mongolian	116
mínjyān	N:	folk	111
mínjyān yīnywè	N:	folk music	111
mùbyāu	N:	target, goal	118
myánhwa	N:	cotton	110

N			
Nánjīng Tyáuywē	N:	The Treaty of Nanking	118
nèilwàn	N:	internal upheaval, civil war	118
nèijàn	N:	civil war	
Nèi Ménggǔ	N:	Inner Mongolia	115
nèirúng	N:	contents	118

P			
pèishǔ	V:	attached to	113
pēnhwǒchì	N:	flame thrower	113
píngmín gémìng	N:	people's (popular) revolution	118
píngmín	N:	people, ordinary people, popular	118

R			LESSON
ránlyàu	N:	fuel	117
rénlèi	N:	human race, humanity	112
rénwu	N:	personality (famous or noted person)	119
rújyā sywéshwō	N:	Confucianist dogma	116
rújyā	N:	Confucianist, scholar	
sywéshwō	N:	dogma, tenent, teachings	
rúngnà	V:	hold, contain.accommodate	108

S			
sànbīngkēng	N:	foxhole	109
shāshānglél	N:	antipersonnel mone	109
shāshāng léichyū	N:	antipersonnel mone area	109
shānjí	N:	ridge	117
shānyāu	N:	saddle (terrain)	113
shānggǎng	N:	treaty port	108
shāngkǒu	N:	wound	109
shàngàn	VO:	to go on shore	108
shàngděngbīng	N:	Private First Class	109
shànggǔshř	N:	ancient history	114
shàubīng	N:	sentry	113
shèjì	V/N:	plan / plan, scheme	110
shèlì	V:	establish, set up	116
shèshwěi	V:	ford	113
shēn	SV:	deep	113
shènjřyu	Ph:	even, to the point of	110
shr̄	N:	poetry, poem	115
shŕdài	N:	era, age	114
shr̀jì	N:	century	114
shūnyǒu	N:	the nerve center of a machine; the centre	108
shwěitǔ bùfú	Ph:	the climate does not agree; unused to a place	111
sōu	M:	measure for ships	108
sōuji	V:	collect	110
Swūn Jūngshān	N:	Dr. Sun Yat-sen	119
syàjywésyīn	VO:	to have determination (decide)	119
jywésyīn	N:	determination	
syàn	N:	the hsien, county	116
syànjr̀	V/N:	limit/ limitation	112
shòu....desyànjr̀	V:	be limited by......	
syāumyè	V:	destroy	109
syǎushwō	N:	novel	116
syìjyù	N:	drama, play	116
syīnshǎng	V:	appreciate, enjoy	111

			LESSON
syīnshr̀	SV:	new styled, modern	118
syīngshèng	SV:	prosper	115
sywānbù	V:	announce, proclaim	110
sywékē	N:	subject of study	116
sywéshù	N:	scholarship, scholarly, academic	114
sz̄	N:	silk	108
sz̄lì	BF:	privately established (school, factory)	110
sz̄syǎng	N:	thought	111

T

Tàipíng Tyāngwó	N:	Taiping Tienkuo (Regime during the Taiping Rebellion in China)	118
tèchyǎn bùdwèi	N:	task force	117
tíchàng	V:	advocate, promote	116
tíshr̀	V/N:	brief/ briefing	113
tíngbwò	V:	(anchor) dock	108
tsǎi	V:	step on	109
tsǎichyǔ	V:	adopt (a measure, or, an attitude), to pick	116
tsáng	V:	hide	113
tsźjŕ	VO:	resign from a position	119
túng	N:	copper, bronze, brass	114
túngshŕ	A:	at the same time	108
tǔngyī	V/N:	unity/ unification	115
twēisyíng	V:	promote	116
Tyānjǔjyàu	N:	Catholic	111
tźchì	N:	porcelainware	115

W

wánchéng	V:	accomplish	109
wánchywán	SV/A:	complete/ completely	111
Wànlǐchángchéng	N:	Great Wall	115
wàngywǎnjǐng	N:	telescope, binocular	113
wéndz̀	N:	written language	114
wénmíng	N/SV:	civilization/civilized	114
wénsywé	N:	literature	108
wénsywéshang	A:	in the field of literature	
(N)-shang	P:	(noun adverbial suffix)	
wǔlì	N:	military might	115

Y			LESSON
yānmù	N:	smoke screen	117
yánje	V:	following	109
yěsyīn	N:	ambition (derogatory)	119
yén	SV:	strict	115
yīsywé	N:	medical science	116
yíchyè		all, everything	115
yímǐn	V/N:	immigrate, emigrate/ immigration, emigration	112
yí	V:	move, remove	
yìbyār.....yìbyār	Ph:	doing....while doing....... (simultaneously)	119
yìshù	N:	the arts; art	111
yǐnbì	V/N:	conceal, concealment	113
yìnshwā	N/V:	printing/ print	116
yōushr̀	N:	superiority	112
jànyōushr̀	V:	(occupy) be in a superior position to win	
yóujīdwèi	N:	guerrilla	117
yūhwéiyùndùng	N:	turning movement	109
yùbèidwèi	N:	reserve	109
yùbèiyì	N:	reserve (mil. service)	
yúntsǎi	N:	cloud	108
yùndùng	N:	movement (project)	119
yùnshū	V/N:	transport, transportation	113
yǔnggǎn	SV/N:	brave/ bravery	118
yùngrén	N:	servant	119
Ywè Nán	N:	Viet Nam	115

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